

T H E
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For JULY, 1790.

ART. I. *Traëts, Philological, Critical, and Miscellaneous.*
By the late John Jortin, D.D. &c. consisting of *Pièces*, many before published separately, several annexed to the Works of learned Friends, and others, now first printed from the Author's Manuscripts, in 2 Vols. 8vo. 1034 pages. Price 12s. in boards. White and Son. 1790.

THE advertisement prefixed to the first volume informs us, that,

‘ To offer an apology for republishing several of the pieces contained in these volumes is deemed unnecessary, as they have long since become equally scarce and desirable. The editor's motives are not lucrative: his principal view being to fulfil the expectation of some valued friends, who are partial to the memory of his deceased father; and also of other learned and respectable men, by whom he has been induced to think they may afford a pleasing gratification. Some few additions will be found, both in the remarks upon *Spencer* and *Milton*; and at the close of the *Lusus Poetici*. The second volume consists partly of extracts from Dr. Jortin's manuscripts; partly of other extracts from his *Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors*: and by such of the literati as have read those *Observations*, the new matter now introduced will perhaps be considered as a valuable supplement. His remarks on *Seneca* have already been given in periodical publications, which are now rarely to be met with; and, together with those on *Hesiod*, *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, and *Josephus*, may furnish no mean assistance to any future editor of their respective works.’

The advertisement which contains some particulars of the doctor's family and life, by himself, and some respectable testimonies of his character as a man, and as a scholar, by others, is followed by the *Lusus Poetici*, printed by Bowyer, 1748, with some not before published. Two of the poems are in English.

The chief praise of modern Latin poetry, is diction, and to that, these poems have an eminent claim. Rather gracefully
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to borrow than really to possess; with dexterity to unite the greatest variety of classic styles; to select the beauties of Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Catullus—is the ambition of the modern Latin poet, whether under the rod or armed with it. New thoughts, if they come, can seldom be admitted, for new thoughts cannot be expressed by prescription, and combinations not sanctioned by the Augustan oracles—may be barbarisms. If, as it has been said, he who writes in a modern language, writes on sand, he who writes in Latin or Greek, copies only what has been already written; he is in a state of servitude, and the day of servitude, says Homer, takes away man's better half. Meanness of occupation confounds powers; Latin *Milton* is the fellow-drudge of *Cowley*, perhaps with less dexterity; and *Dante* would have been a clown at the side of either *Scaliger*.

Far, however, from despising or discouraging the cultivation of classic verse, we think it eminently fitted for didactic poetry; two successful specimens are given in the elegant collection before us: the subject of the prophecy of Balaam is sublime; in the odes, there are many happy, and some original turns; but the *Epitaphium Felis*, and the *fragment of an epitaph on Pæta*, are admirable. We shall present them to our readers. P. 39, 47.

EPITAPHIUM FELIS.

‘Fessa annis, morboque gravi, mitissima Felis,
Infernos tandem cogor adire lacus:
Et mihi subridens Proserpina dixit, “Habeto
“Elysiæ soles, Elysiæque nemus.”
Sed, bene si merui, facilis Regina Silentium,
Da mihi saltem unâ nocte redire domum;
Nocte redire domum, dominoque hæc dicere in aurem,
“Te tua fida etiam trans Stygia Felis amat.”

Decessit Felis Anno MDCC LVI. Vixit annos XIV. menses II.
dies IV.

INSCRIPTIONIS FRAGMENTUM.

D. M.

‘QVAE. TE. SVB. TENERA. RAPVERVNT. PAETA, IVVENTA.
O. VTINAM. ME. CRVDELIA. FATA. VOCENT.
VT. LINQVAM. TERRAS. INVISAQVE. LVMINA. SOLIS.
VTQVE. TVVS. RVRSVM. CORPORE. SIM. POSITO.
TV. CAVE. LETHAEO. CONTINGVAS. ORA. LIQVORE.
ET. CITO. VENTVRI. SIS. MEMOR. ORO. VIRI.
TE. SEQVAR. OBSCVRVM. PER. ITER. DVX. IBIT. EVNTI.
FIDVS. AMOR. TENEBRAS. LAMPADE. DISCVTIENS.’

The *Lusus Poetici* are followed by *remarks* on Spencer: these the author calls p. 281,

• An essay, or rough draught of a commentary ; deficient, indeed, in many points ; yet in some measure useful, and entertaining to a poetical reader of Spencer. Much more might be done, particularly towards settling the text, by a careful collation of editions, and by comparing the author with himself : but that required more time and application than I was willing to bestow, and more copies than I had by me. I had only two editions to consult.'

This is speaking with great modesty ; how far the mere English critic may be gratified, we cannot here presume to determine, but an ample feast is spread for the poetical reader, and much important classical criticism is interspersed : the same may be said of the *remarks on Milton*, though they are neither so copious nor so elaborate. Next to these comes an instructive and interesting *sermon, preached at the consecration of the Lord Bishop of Bangor, in Kensington Church* ; and this is followed by *miscellaneous remarks on the sermons of Archbishop Tillotson*, from which we present the reader with an extract. P. 367.

' Tillotson printed these sermons on the *Divinity of Christ*, to vindicate himself from the charge of Socinianism : that is, from an accusation entirely groundless. I have been told, that Crellius, a Socinian,—and a descendant from the more celebrated Crellius,—who used, when he came over hither, to visit the Archbishop, and to converse with him, justified him on this head ; and declared that " Tillotson had often disputed with him, in a friendly way, upon the subject of the Trinity ; and that he was the best reasoner, and had the most to say for himself, of any adversary he had ever encountered."

' But then, Tillotson had made some concessions concerning the Socinians, which never were, and never will be forgiven him ; and hath broken an ancient and fundamental rule of theological controversy ; " Allow not an adversary to have either common sense, or common honesty."

' Here is the obnoxious passage :

" And yet, to do right to the writers on that side, I must own, that generally they are a pattern of the fair way of disputing, and of debating matters of religion without heat and unseemly reflections upon their adversaries.—They generally argue matters with that temper and gravity, and with that freedom from passion and transport, which becomes a serious and weighty argument ; and, for the most part, they reason closely, and clearly, with extraordinary guard and caution ; with great dexterity and decency, and yet with smartness and subtilty enough ; with a very gentle heat, and few hard words : virtues, to be praised, wherever they are found ; yea even in an enemy, and very worthy of our imitation. In a word, they are the strongest managers of a weak cause, and which is ill founded at the bottom, that perhaps ever yet meddled with controversy ; insomuch, that some of the protestants, and the generality of the popish writers, and even of the jesuits themselves, who pretend to all the reason and subtilty in the world, are in comparison of them but mere scolds and bunglers. Upon

the whole matter, they have but this one great defect, that they want a good cause, and truth on their side; which if they had, they have reason, and wit, and temper enough to defend it."

'The thought, which is contained in the last sentence, resembles that of Quintilian, who says of Seneca: "Multa probanda in eo, multa etiam admiranda sunt: eligere modo curæ sit, quod utinam ipse fecisset! Digna enim fuit illa natura, quæ meliora vellet, quæ quod voluit effecit." And again, "Vellea cum suo ingenio dixisse, alieno judicio."

'Now, by way of contrast, behold the character of the same persons, from the masterly and impartial hand of SOUTH:

"The Socinians are impious blasphemers, whose infamous pedigree runs back [from wretch to wretch] in a direct line to the devil himself; and who are fitter to be crushed by the civil magistrate, as destructive to government and society, than to be confuted as merely heretics in religion."

'Such is the true *agonistic* style and *intolerant* spirit; such the courage of a champion, who challenges his adversary, and then calls upon the *constable* to come and help him.

— *An tibi Mavors*

*Ventosa in linguâ, pedibusque fugacibus istis
Semper erit?*

These remarks, we are told, are taken from the *appendix* to Dr. Birch's life of Tillotson. Sec. Ed. p. 426. No. III. Of the scriptural illustrations, that follow, it is difficult to say which are the most acute, or learned, or important; the very first may serve for a specimen: P. 380.

JUDGES XI. 39.

'Jephtha's daughter was devoted to God, and to the service of the high-priest, and of the tabernacle. It is strange that any commentators should have imagined that she was *sacrificed*. In like manner, the Locrians were obliged to send yearly to the temple of Minerva, at Troy, two virgins; who were to be slaves, and employed all their days in the dull office of sweeping and sprinkling the floor, to expiate the crime of Ajax.

'See Plutarch, *De ferâ Numinis vindictâ*; or Bayle, CASSANDRE, Not. E.'

The second, on 1 Sam. xxvi. 7. exhibits a profusion of learning on the *Σαυρωτής* of the ancient spear; the third, the message of Cush, 2 Sam. xviii. 32; that on Matt. xvii. 21; on Mark ix. 49. deserve the utmost attention; with that on John i. 1. we will conclude: P. 402.

JOHN I. 1.

The word was God.—Θεὸς ἦν ὁ Λόγος.

'It is difficult to translate this, because our language doth not distinguish between Θεὸς, and ὁ Θεός. The difference between them is observed by Origen, Clemens Alexandrinus, and others.

'This text Julian had in view, when he said, "Neither Paul, nor Matthew, nor Luke, nor Mark, presumed to call Christ God; but only honest JOHN." Τὸν γὰρ Ἰησοῦν ἔτι Πᾶυλος ἱεροῦσεν ὡς Θεόν, ἔτι Ματθαῖος, ἔτι Λουκᾶς, ἔτι Μάρκος, — ἀλλ' ὁ Ἰωάννης
'Ιωάννης;

Ἰωάννης. This shews the injudiciousness of those Socinians, who would change the place, and read, Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.'

These are followed by *strictures* on the *articles*, subscriptions, tests, &c. which, if they do not exhibit the author as a latitudinarian, are at least greater proofs of polemic dexterity and liberality of sentiment, than of strict adherence to certain established doctrines.

Such is his definition of the word subscription. P. 417.

'Subscription to the articles, liturgy, &c. in a rigid sense, is a consent to them all in general, and to every proposition contained in them; according to the intention of the compilers, when that can be known; and according to the obvious, natural, usual signification of the words.

'Subscription, in a second sense, is a consent to them in a meaning, which is not always consistent with the intention of the compilers, nor with the more usual signification of the words; but is consistent with those passages of scripture which the compilers had in view.

'Subscription, in a third sense, is an assent to them, as to articles of peace and uniformity; by which we so far submit to them, as not to raise disturbances about them, and set the people against them.

'Subscription, in a fourth sense, is an assent to them, as far as they are consistent with the scriptures, and with themselves; and no farther.'

Curfory Observations on a variety of words, things, and men: *Anecdotes and Translations* from the *Lusus Poetici* conclude the first volume. From the anecdotes we present the reader with the following trait of humour.

'One of Pere Simon's favourite paradoxes, was his hypothesis of the *Rouleau*. He supposed that the Hebrews wrote their sacred books upon small sheets of paper, or something that served for paper, and rolled them up one over another, upon a stick; and that these sheets, not being fastened together, it came to pass, in process of time, that some of them were lost, and others displaced. We might as well suppose, that the artist who invented a pair of breeches, had not the wit to find some method to fasten them up; and that men walked, for several centuries, with their breeches about their heels; till, at length, a genius arose, who contrived buttons and button-holes.'

The second volume contains six letters; one to Mr. *Avifon*, the author of 'An Essay on Musical Expression, concerning the Music of the Ancients, inserted from the essay, 3d. edit. Davis, 1779; the second is from, the third to, bishop *Sherlock*, both complimentary; the fourth is in Latin to *Caspar Wetstein*, and contains some philological criticisms; the fifth is to an unknown lady, who had consulted the author's opinion concerning a ms. of an anonymous scribbler; the sixth contains some remarks on Mr. Phillips's life of cardinal Pole; from the

appendix to Dr. Neve's animadversions on that work, No. 4. These letters deserve the attention of every reader.

From page 49 to 138 inclusive, follow critical remarks on Greek authors, all acute, all learned; some, which we extract from those on Homer, may serve as a specimen:

We think the following conjecture on II. 509. the genuine reading.

* Sarpedon and Patroclus come down from their chariots, to fight, v. 426. Thrasymelus, the charioteer of Sarpedon, is slain, 463. and Sarpedon, 481. In 506. it is said

* Μυρμιδόνες δ' αἰὲν σχέθον ἵππους φυσίωνηας.

ἱμῖνες φοβέσθαι, ἐπὶ λίπον ἄρματ' ἀνάκτων.

———— *Postquam reliquissent currus dominorum suorum.*

* This is unintelligible. Perhaps it should be;

* ——— ἐπὶ λίπον ἄρματ' ἀνάκτες.

* ——— *Postquam Domini, nempe Sarpedon, et Thrasymelus currum reliquissent.* Thus ἄρματα will be put for ἄρμα, the plural for the singular. To avoid this, we might read, —ἐπὶ λίπον ἄρμα Φάνελις, with an Æolic digamma. See Clarke on II. II. 172.

* Ἀναξ ἄρματος is the master, the owner, or the driver of the chariot. Thus, II. B. 777.

* ——— ἄρματα δ' ἐν πεπυκασμένα κείτο ἀνάκτων

Ἐν κλισίῃς.

In the proposed alteration of v. 722 of the same book, we do not think Mr. J. has penetrated the poet's meaning:

* Hector giving way, and retiring, Patroclus slays many of the Trojans. Whilst Hector is deliberating with himself, Apollo comes up to him.

* Ἀνὲρ ἰσάμενος αἰζῶ τε, κρατερῶ τε,

Ἀσίῳ, ὃς μήτρως ἦν Ἑκτορος ἵπποδάμοιο, —

Τῷ μιν ἰσάμενος προσεφώνει Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

Ἑκτορ, τίπτε μάχης ἀποπάνει; ἔδὲ τί σε χρεῖ.

Ἀθ' ὅσον ἦσσαν ἱμὶ, τόσον σέο φέρτερος εἶμι.

Τῷ κε τάχα θυγερῶς πολέμῳ ἀπερωήσειας.

Ἀλλ' ἄγε, Πατρόκλῳ ἔφειπε κρατερήνυχας ἵππους —

* What says the personated Asius to Hector? — he says, "I wish I were a flouter warrior than you; I would drive you out of the field sorely handled." This is absurd, and one friend doth not accost another in this style.

* I believe it should be,

* Τῷ κε τάχα θυγερῶς πολέμῳ ἀπερωήσειας

* *Tunc profecto statim suo malo o pugna recederet.*

* Meaning *Patroclus*, whose name is here suppressed, and who is named in the next line.

Asius, in our opinion, would have said an absurdity, if he had said what the alteration proposes, for if he supposed that it required a flouter warrior than Hector to drive Patroclus off the field, Hector was not equal to the task. A similar manner of speaking is used by Hector to Polydamas, who was likewise his friend and relation. See *Iliad*. M. 248, seq. The warriors of Homer speak from the heart, without compliment; and

and Apollo, in the semblance of Phænops, a son of Asius the Hyrtacide, charges Hector with downright fear of Menelaus, a warrior inferior to Patroclus, in another place: *Ilias*. P. V. 587. seq.

To read *κακῶς* for *κακοῖς* in Ψ. V. 492. mends the sense. Perhaps it might be read:

‘*Ἄαυ, ἴδομεν τε.—κακοῖς ἴππῃ ταδὲ ἰοίκε.*’

Ξ. 199. ‘Ulysses, intending to tell Eumæus a thumping lie, begins his story with saying that he is a Cretian:

‘*Ἐκ μὲν Κρητῶν γένος εὐχομαι εὐερίων.*’

‘To say that the poet intended this as a sneer upon the Cretians, who were *always liars*, is, perhaps, a false refinement;—and perhaps is not so. See *Epist. ad Tit. c. i. v. 12.*’

It is difficult to tell the sense of this observation; the poet may mean, and may not mean—so much is certain, that Ulysses meant to persuade Eumæus that he was telling him truth; and if Crete lay at that time under the imputation of being inhabited by a race of liars, he defeated his own purpose at the very onset, by making himself a Cretan.

Mr. J. tells us, that he has ‘observed in Homer a defect, and an inaccuracy, which, I think, hath escaped the notice of all his commentators and examiners. It is this:

‘He often introduceth his heroes acting and fighting, after they had received wounds, which would not admit of such efforts, and such violent exercise; and he forgets to introduce some deity *ex machinâ* to heal them. I except therefore Æneas and Hector, and those who are supposed to have recovered their strength by divine assistance. But, *Sarpedon* is active in the war; *Ulysses* wrestles with *Ajax*, and conquers in the race; *Diomedes* fights with *Ajax*; *Teucer* shoots at the mark;—who all had received wounds; and yet, as Homer well observes, a wounded man cannot fight: *Il. Ξ. 63.*

‘*—ἐ γὰρ πῶς βεβλημένον ἐστὶ μαχεσθαι.*’

See *Ilias*, E. 660. Θ. 324. Λ. 368. 434. Π. 426. Ψ. 709, 755, 812, 859.’

Of the many attempts made to discover Homer’s fits of somnolency, this observation of our author appears to be one of the most successful—perhaps, however, the very motive which made Mr. J. hazard it, viz. the uniform silence of all the ancient and modern commentators and examiners, proves most against it. We are ignorant of ancient Therapeutics, and Homer’s, are at all times very expeditious; Menelaus is wounded after his single combat with Paris, as soon healed by Machaon, and in the battle almost immediately subsequent to his wound, slays *Scamandrius*. *Il. E. Ver. 49. seq.* Eury-pylus is attended by Patroclus, and it is true neither he, nor Agamemnon, Ulysses or Diomedes, recover with equal rapidity, but likewise some time is suffered to elapse before they are called upon to exert themselves; not till the games exhibited for Patroclus; that some time intervened, the story itself, and

the following lines, prove sufficiently: Achilles threatened to give Hector's corpse to the dogs, but, says Homer, ψ. 185.

‘ Ἀλλὰ κυνας μὲν ἀλάλξει Διὸς Θυγατρὸς Ἀφροδίτῃ

Ἡμᾶτα καὶ γυνῆας.—

Sarpedon indeed scales the Grecian wall in the twelfth book; but he is wounded in the fifth, and though it is not expressly told that his father Zeus did more than avert his death, yet we need not suppose that he would help his son by halves. Teucer only received a contusion from Hector.

From page 138 to 505 we have *critical remarks on Latin authors*—all made with the same felicity, the same acuteness, with equal ease and diligence.—Every scholar of taste, ought to acquaint himself with the criticisms of a man, who, in our opinion, may challenge the first names in foreign and English literature. We have not, however, room, nor do we think it necessary to give further extracts from observations that ought *all* to be read.—We shall just observe, that Seneca has a great share of our author's attention: the remarks on him are inserted from ‘The Present State of the Republic of Letters for August, 1734. Article IX.’

Critical Remarks on modern Authors, follow the former; from which we present the reader with the article on Pope, and that on Voltaire.

‘What passed between Mr. Pope and me, I will endeavour to recollect, as well as I can; for it happened many years ago, and I never made any memorandum of it.

‘When I was a Soph at Cambridge, Pope was about his translation of Homer's *Ilias*, and had published part of it.

‘He employed some person (I know not who he was) to make extracts for him from Eustathius, which he inserted in his notes. At that time there was no Latin translation of that commentator. *Alexander Politi*, (if I remember right) began that work some years afterwards, but never proceeded far in it. The person employed by Mr. Pope was not at leisure to go on with the work; and Mr. Pope (by his bookseller, I suppose) sent to Jefferies, a bookseller at Cambridge, to find out a student who would undertake the task. Jefferies applied to Dr. Thirlby, who was my tutor, and who pitched upon me. I would have declined the work, having as I told my tutor, other studies to pursue, to fit me for taking my degree. But he,—*qui quicquid volebat valde volebat*,—would not hear of any excuse. So I complied. I cannot recollect what Mr. Pope allowed for each book of Homer; I have a notion that it was three or four guineas. I took as much care as I could to perform the task to his satisfaction: but I was ashamed to desire my tutor to give himself the trouble of overlooking my operations; and he, who always used to think and speak too favourably of me, said, that I did not want his help. He never perused one line of it, before it was printed; nor perhaps afterwards.

‘ When I had gone through some books (I forget how many) Mr. Jefferies let us know that Mr. Pope had a friend to do the rest, and that we might give over.

‘ When I sent my papers to Jefferies, to be conveyed to Mr. Pope, I inserted, as I remember, some remarks on a passage, where Mr. Pope, in my opinion, had made a mistake. But, as I was not directly employed by him, but by a bookseller, I did not inform him who I was, or set my name to my papers.

‘ When that part of Homer came out, in which I had been concerned, I was eager, as it may be supposed, to see how things stood; and much pleased to find that he had not only used almost all my notes, but had hardly made any alteration in the expressions. I observed also, that in a subsequent edition, he corrected the place to which I had made objections.

‘ I was in some hopes in those days (for I was young) that Mr. Pope would make enquiry about his *coadjutor*, and take some civil notice of him. But he did not; and I had no notion of obtruding myself upon him.—I never saw his face.*

‘ Scanderberg was son of a *Despot*, or little Prince of Albany; that is to say, of a *vassal* Prince—for so the word despot signified: and it is strange, that the word despot should be appropriated to *Monarchs*, who have made themselves absolute.’ VOLTAIRE. *Essai sur l'Histoire*. II. 229.

‘ What ignorance! to imagine that *despotic* or *despotism* had its derivation from the title of these petty rulers. I though tributary princes have worn the pompous name of *Despot*, yet originally *Δεσποτης* is a lord or master, relatively to *Δεσλος* a slave; and so *despotism* means, properly and strictly, *arbitrary* and *uncontrollable power*. See Philemon, p. 362.

‘ A total ignorance of the learned tongues; an acquaintance with modern books, and with translations of old ones; some knowledge of modern languages; a smattering in natural philosophy, poetical talents, a vivacity of expression, and a large stock of impiety;—these constitute a *Voltaire*, or a modern genius of the first rank, fit to be patronized by princes, and caressed by nobles; whilst learned men have leave to go and chuse on what tree they will please to hang themselves.

‘ Voltaire observes, that one comedy of Machiavel is worth all those of Aristophanes; and that Tasso and Ariosto greatly surpass Homer. *Essai*, &c. III. 45.

‘ One of the causes which induced him to pass such a judgment is this. He understood something of Italian: Greek and Latin he could not read; and so knew no more of Aristophanes

* The above is copied from Dr. Jortin's *Adversaria*. See also Johnson's Life of Pope, p. 42. 43. Who, on the reading of a narrative so simple, yet in its concomitancies so pathetic, can help exclaiming with the poet,

Probitas laudatur—et alget!

Editor's Friend.
and

and Homer than he had learned from French translations. Such men depreciate the ancients and the learned moderns, for reasons which are obvious enough.*

The volume is concluded by *Maxims and Reflections*, which shew much knowledge of men and life.

R. R.

ART. II. *Bruce's Travels to discover the Source of the Nile.*
[Continued from page 147.]

WE are now arrived at the second volume, which contains Annals of Abyssinia, translated from the original. They begin with the year 1268, and continue, though more or less deficient in authenticity, and of intermediate dates and materials, in an uninterrupted series of reigns, to our author's arrival in 1769.

Not to perplex the reader with a motley catalogue of distorted names and contested events, we pass the eighteen first reigns, to 1540, and to the name of *Claudius*, or *Atzenaf Segued*, whose reign is made memorable by his achievements against the Moors of Adel, who had distracted Abyssinia; and by the singular character of Christopher de Gama, who had been sent to his assistance by the governor of Goa. The following stratagem against Jonathan, a rebel auxiliary of the Mahometan army, will put the reader in mind of the celebrated one in the second Punic war, contrived by *Claudius Nero* against Asdrubal, when on his way to join his brother: P. 175.

* The king in person at the head of his army became now an object of such consideration, as to make the Mahometan chiefs no longer retire as usual to winter in Adel, but canton themselves in the several districts they had conquered in Abyssinia, and lay aside the thoughts of farther wasting the country, to defend themselves against so active and spirited an assailant. They agreed then to join their whole forces together, and march to force the king to a battle. Ofinan of Ganzé, vizir Mudgid who had settled in Amhara, Sabereddin*, and all the lesser rebel officers of Siré and Serawé, effected a junction about the same time without opposition. Jonathan alone, a rebel of great experience, had not yet appeared with his troops. The king, on the other hand, did not seem over anxious to come to an engagement, though his army was every day ready for battle; and his ground was always taken with advantage, so that it was almost desperate to pretend to force him.

* Jonathan at last was on his way to join the confederates; but the king had as early intelligence of his motions as his friends; and, while he was yet two days march distant from the camp, the king, leaving his tents standing and his fires lighted, by a forced march in the night came upon him, (while he thought him blocked up by his rebel associates at a distance) and, finding Jonathan without preparation or

* Constant in the faith.

defence, cut his whole army to pieces, slew him, and then returned to his own tents as rapidly as he went, having ordered small detachments to continue in the way between him and his camp, patrolling, lest some ambush should be laid for him by the enemy, who if they had been informed of his march, though they were too late to prevent the success of it, might still have attempted to revenge it.

But intelligence was now given to the Moors with much less punctuality and alacrity than formerly. So generally did the king possess the affections of the country people, that no information came to the confederate army till the next day after his return, when, early in the morning, he dispatched one of the Moorish prisoners that he had taken three days before, and spared for the purpose, carrying with him the head of Jonathan, and a full account of the havoc to which he had been a witness.

This messenger bore also the king's defiance to the Moors, whom he challenged, under the odious epithets they deserved, to meet him; and then actually to shew that he was in earnest, marched towards them with his army, which he formed in order of battle. But though they stood under arms for a considerable time, whilst several invitations to single combat were sent from the Christian horsemen, as their custom is, before they engage, or when their camps are near each other, yet the Moors were so astonished at what had happened, and what they saw now before them, that not one officer would advise the risking a battle, nor any one soldier accept of the challenge offered. The king then returned to his camp, distributed the whole booty among his soldiers, and refreshed them, preserving a proper station to cover the wounded, whom he sent off to places of security.

John, called *Bermudes* by our author, an attendant on a former embassy from Portugal to Abyssinia, who had been made abuna or patriarch, was sent to Europe to solicit assistance; he obtained an order from the king for *Don Garcia de Noronha*, who was then going out viceroy of the Indies, to send 400 Portuguese musqueteers from India to the relief of Abyssinia; but he dying, the scheme was protracted for upwards of a year, till his successor, *Don Stephen de Gama*, undertook to conduct a fleet in person to the coast of the Arabian gulph, and, after some exploits against the Moors, dispatched his youngest brother, *Don Christopher*, a nobleman of great hopes, with the promised troops, increased to upwards of 450, to Abyssinia. P. 182.

The army under *Don Christopher* (says our author) marched to *Arkeeko*, where the next day came the governor *Don Stephen*, and the principal officers of the fleet, and took leave of their countrymen; and after receiving the blessing of *Don John Bermudes, Patriarch of the Sea*, the governor and rest of the Portuguese embarked, and returned to India.

Don Christopher, with the greatest intrepidity, began his march towards *Dobarwa*, the easiest entrance into Abyssinia, though still over rugged and almost inaccessible mountains. The *Baharnagash* had orders to attend him, and furnish this little army with cattle both for their provision and carriages; and this he actually performed. But the carriages of the small train of artillery giving way in this bad road, and there being nobody at hand to assist them with fresh ones in case
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the old failed, Gama made certain carriages of wood, after the pattern of those they had brought from Portugal; and, as iron was a very scarce commodity in Abyssinia, he made them split in pieces some barrels of old and useless firelocks for the wheels with which they were to draw their artillery.

The queen, without delay, came forward to join Don Christopher; who, hearing she was at hand, went to meet her a league from the city, with drums beating and colours flying, and saluted her with a general discharge of fire-arms, which terrified her much. Her two sisters accompanied her, and a number of attendants of both sexes. Don Christopher, at the head of his soldiers, paid his compliments with equal gallantry and respect. The queen was covered from head to foot, but lifted up her veil, so that her face could be seen by him; and he, on the other hand, appointed a hundred musqueteers for her guard; and thus they returned to Dobarwa mutually satisfied with this their first interview.

Don Christopher marched from Dobarwa eight days through a very rugged country, endeavouring, if possible, to bring about a junction with the king. And it was in this place, while he was encamped, that he received a message from the Moorish general, full of opprobrious expressions, which was answered in much the same manner. Don Christopher continued his march as much as he could on account of the rains; and Gragnè, whose greatest desire was to prevent the junction, followed him into Tigrè. Neither army desired to avoid the other, and they were both marching to the same point; so that on the 25th of March 1542, they came in sight of each other at Ainal, a small village in the country of the Baharnagash.

The Moorish army consisted of 1000 horsemen, 5000 foot, 50 Turkish musqueteers, and a few pieces of artillery. Don Christopher, besides his 450 musqueteers, had about 12,000 Abyssinians, mostly foot, with a few bad horse commanded by the Baharnagash, and Robel governor of Tigrè. Don Christopher, whose principal view was a junction with the king, though he did not decline fighting, yet, like a good officer, he chose to do it as much possible upon his own terms: and therefore, as the enemy exceeded greatly in the number of horse, he posted himself so as to make the best of his fire-arms and artillery. And well it was that he did so, for the Abyssinians shewed the utmost terror when the firing began on both sides.

Gragnè, mounted on a bay horse, advancing too near Don Christopher's line, that he might see if in any part it was accessible to his cavalry, and being known by his dress to be an officer of distinction, he was shot at by Peter de Sa, a Portuguese marksman, who killed his horse, and wounded the rider in the leg. This occasioned a great confusion, and would probably have ended in a defeat of the Moors, had not the Portuguese general also been wounded immediately after by a shot. Don Christopher, to shew his confidence of victory, ordered his men forthwith to pitch their tents, upon which the Moors retired with Gragnè (whom they had mounted on another horse) without being pursued, the Abyssinians having contented themselves with being spectators of the battle.

Don Christopher, with his army and the empress, now entered into winter-quarters at Afalo; nor did Gragnè depart to any distance from him, but took up his quarters at Zabul, in hopes always to fight
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the Portuguese before it was possible for them to effect a junction with the king. The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best scheme to pursue the war with success. Don Christopher and the queen were both of opinion, that, considering the small number of Portuguese first landed, and their diminution by fighting, and a strange climate, it was risking every thing to defer a junction till the winter was over.

The Moorish general was perfectly of the same opinion; therefore, as soon as the king began his march from Dembea, Gragnè advanced to Don Christopher's camp, and placed himself between the Portuguese army and that of the king, drawing up his troops before the camp, and defying the Portuguese to march out, and fight, in the most opprobrious language. Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest claim to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. He was brave to a fault; rash and vehement; jealous of what he thought military honour; and obstinate in his resolutions, which he formed in consequence. The defiance of this barbarian, at which an old general would have laughed, made him utterly forget the reasons he himself frequently alledged, and the arguments used by the queen, which the king's approach daily strengthened, that it was risking every thing to come to a battle till the two armies had joined. He had, however, from no other motive but Gragnè's insolence, formed his resolution to fight, without waiting a junction; and accordingly the 30th of August, early in the morning, having chosen his ground to the best advantage, he offered battle to the Moorish army.

Gragnè, by presents sent to the basha of Zibid, had doubled his number of horse, which now consisted of 2000. He had got likewise 100 Turkish musqueteers, an infinite number of foot, and a train of artillery more numerous and complete than ever had been seen before in Abyssinia. The queen, frightened at the preparation for the battle, fled, taking with her the Portuguese patriarch, who seemed to have as little inclination as she had to see the issue of the day. But Don Christopher, who knew well the bad effects this example would have, both on Abyssinians and Portuguese, sent twenty horse and brought them both back; telling the patriarch it was a breach of duty he would not suffer, for him to withdraw until he had confessed him, and given the army absolution before the action with the infidels.

The battle was fought on the 30th of August, with great fury and obstinacy on both sides. The Portuguese had strewed, early in the morning, all the front of their line with gun-powder, to which, on the approach of the Turks, they set fire by trains, which burnt and disabled a great many of them; and things bore a prosperous appearance, till the Moorish general ordered some artillery to be pointed against the Abyssinians, who, upon hearing the first explosion, and seeing the effect of some balls that had lighted among them, fled, and left the Portuguese to the number only of 400, who were immediately surrounded by the Moorish army. Nor did Gragnè pursue the fugitives, his affair being with the Portuguese, the smallness of whose number promised they would fall an easy and certain sacrifice. He therefore attacked their camp upon every side with very little success, having

having lost most of his best officers, till, unfortunately, Don Christopher, fighting and exposing himself every where, was singled out by a Turkish soldier, and shot through the arm. Upon this all his men turned their thoughts from their own preservation to that of their general, who obstinately refused to fly, till he was by force put upon a litter, and sent off, together with the patriarch and queen.

* Night now coming on, Don Christopher had got into a wood in which there was a cave. There he ordered himself to be set down to have his wounds dressed; which, being done, he was urged by the queen and patriarch to continue his flight. But he had formed his resolution, and, without deigning to give his reasons, he obstinately refused to retreat a step farther. In vain the queen, and those that knew the country, told him he was just in the tract of the Moorish horsemen, who would not fail soon to surround him. He repeated his resolution of staying there with such a degree of firmness, that the queen and patriarch, who had no great desire for martyrdom, left him to his fate, which presently overtook him.

* In one of Don Christopher's expeditions to the mountains, he had taken a very beautiful woman, wife to a Turkish officer, whom he had slain. This lady had made a shew of conversion to Christianity; lived with him afterwards, and was treated by him with the utmost tenderness. It was said, that, after he was wounded and began to fly, this woman had given him his route, and promised to overtake him with friends that would carry him to a place of safety. Accordingly, some servants left by the queen, hidden among the rocks, to watch what might befall him, and assist him if possible, saw a woman, in the dawn of the morning, come to the cave, and return into the wood immediately, whence there rushed out a body of Moorish horse, who went straight to the cave, and found Don Christopher lying upon the ground sorely wounded. Upon the first question that was asked him, he declared his name, which so overjoyed the Moors, that they gave over further pursuit, and returned with the prisoner they had taken. Don Christopher was brought into the presence of the Moorish general, Gagnè, who loaded him with reproaches; to which he replied with such a share of invectives, that the Moor, in the violence of his passion, drew his sword and cut off his head with his own hand. His head was sent to Constantinople, and parts of his body to Zibid and other quarters of Arabia.

* The Portuguese camp was now taken, and all the wounded found in it were put to death. The women, from their fear, having retired all into Don Christopher's tent, the Turks began to indulge themselves in their usual excesses towards their captives, when a noble Abyssinian woman, who had been married to a Portuguese, seeing the shocking treatment that was awaiting them, set fire to several barrels of gunpowder that were in the tent, and at once destroyed herself, her companions, and those that were about to abuse them.

The distresses of Abyssinia from the Moors having ceased, by a league made with the basha of Masuah by the successor of Claudius, a new and more terrible enemy to that country arose, in the barbarous race called Galla, who invaded it under *Melec Segued*. This race appears to have been to Abyssinia what the ancient Scots were to England. Stimulated to
invasion

invasion by want, protected by poverty at home, and too prolific to be sensible of defeat. Such is, from this period, their share in the events of Abyssinian history; they occupy so much of our author's attention, that we present the reader with the following copious account of them: P. 216.

• The Galla are a very numerous nation of shepherds, who probably lived under or beyond the line. What the cause of their emigration was we do not pretend to say with certainty, but they have, for many years, been in an uniform progress northward. They were at first all infantry, and said the country they came from would not permit horses to breed in it, as is the case in 13° north of the line, round Sennaar. Upon coming northward, and conquering the Abyssinian provinces, and the small Mahometan districts bordering on them, they have acquired a breed of horses, which they have multiplied so industriously that they are become a nation of cavalry, and now hold their infantry in very little esteem.

• As under the line, to the south of Abyssinia, the land is exceedingly high, and the sun seldom makes its appearance on account of the continual rains, the Galla are consequently of a brown complexion, with long black hair. Some, indeed, who live in the vallies of the low country, are perfectly black. Although the principal food of this people at first was milk and butter, yet, when they advanced into drier climates, they learned of the Abyssinians to plow and sow the fields, and to make bread. They seem to affect the number seven, and have divided their immense multitude threefold by that number. They all agree, that, when the nation advanced to the Abyssinian frontiers, they were then in the centre of the continent. The ground beginning to rise before them, seven of their tribes or nations filed off to the east towards the Indian Ocean; and, after making settlements there, and multiplying exceedingly, they marched forward due south into Bali and Dawaro, which they first wasted by constant incursions, then conquered and settled there in the reign of David III. in 1537.

• Another division of seven tribes went off to the west about the same time, and spread themselves in another semicircle round the south side of the Nile, and all along its banks round Gojam, and to the east behind the country of the Agows, (which are on the east side of the Nile) to that of the Gongas and Gafats. The high woody banks of this river have hitherto been their barrier to the southward; not but that they have often fought for, and often conquered, and still oftener plundered, the countries on the Abyssinian side of that river; and, from this reign downwards, the scene of action with the Abyssinians has constantly been on the east side of the river. All I mean is, they have never made a settlement on the Abyssinian side of the Nile, except such tribes of them as, from wars among themselves, have gone over to the king of Abyssinia, and obtained lands on the banks of that river, opposite to the nation they have revolted from, against which they have ever after been the securest bulwark.

• A third division of seven tribes remained in the center, due south of the low country of Shoa; and these are the least known, as having made the fewest incursions. They have, indeed, possessed Walaka, a small province between Amhara and Shoa; but this has been permitted politically

politically by the governor of Shoa, as a barrier between him and Abyssinia, on whose sovereign he scarcely acknowledges any dependence but for form's sake, his province being at present an hereditary government descending from father to son.

* All these tribes of Galla gird Abyssinia round at all points from east to west, making inroads, and burning and murdering all that fall into their hands. The privities of the men they cut off, dry, and hang them up in their houses. They are so merciless as to spare not even women with child, whom they rip up in hopes of destroying a male. The western part of these Galla, which surrounds the peninsula of Gojam and Damot, are called the Boren Galla; and those that are to the east are named Bertuma Galla, though this last word is seldom used in history, where the Galla to the westward are called Boren; and the others Galla merely, without any other addition. All these tribes, though the most cruel that ever appeared in any country, are yet governed by the strictest discipline at home, where the smallest broil or quarrel among individuals is taken cognizance of, and receives immediate punishment.

* Each of the three divisions of Galla elect a king, that is, there is a king for every seven tribes. There is also a kind of nobility among them, from whose families alone the sovereign can be chosen. But there are certain degrees of merit (all warlike) that raise, from time to time, their plebeian families to nobility, and the right of suffrage. No one of these nobles can be elected till past forty years of age, unless he has slain with his own hand a number of men, which, added to his years, makes up forty.

* The council of each of the seven tribes first meets separately in its own district: here it determines how many are necessary to be left behind for the governing, guarding, and cultivating the territory, while those fixed upon by most votes go as delegates to meet the representatives of the other nations at the domicile, or head-quarters of the king, among the tribe from which the sovereign of the last seven years was taken. Here they sit down under a tree which seems to be sacred, and the god of all the nations. It is called Wanzey, has a white flower, and great quantity of foliage, and is very common in Abyssinia. After a variety of votes, the number of candidates is reduced to four, and the suffrage of six of these nations go then no farther; but the seventh, whose turn it is to have a king out of their tribe, choose, from among the four, one, whom they crown with a garland of Wanzey, and put a sceptre, or bludgeon, of that wood in his hands, which they call Bucu.

* The king of the western Galla is stiled Lubo, the other Mooty. At this assembly, the king allots to each their scene of murder and rapine; but limits them always to speedy returns in case the body of the nation should have occasion for them. The Galla are reputed very good soldiers for surprise, and in the first attack, but have not constancy or perseverance. They accomplish incredible marches; swim rivers holding by the horses tail, (an exercise to which both they and their horses are perfectly trained;) do the utmost mischief possible in the shortest time; and rarely return by the same way they came. They are excellent light horse for a regular army in an enemy's country.

Iron

* Iron is very scarce among them, so that their principal arms are poles sharpened at the end, and hardened in the fire, which they use like lances. Their shields are made of bulls hides of a single fold, so that they are very subject to warp in heat, or become too pliable and soft in wet weather. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the report of their cruelty made such an impression upon the Abyssinians, that, on their first engagements, they rarely stood firmly the Galla's first onset. Besides this, the shrill and very barbarous noise they are always used to make at the moment they charge, used to terrify the horses and riders, so that a flight generally followed the attack made by Galla horse.

* These melancholy and frantic howls I had occasion to hear often in those engagements that happened while I was in Abyssinia. The Edjow, a body of Galla who had been in the late king Joas's service, and were relations to him by his mother, who was of that clan of southern Galla, were constantly in the rebel army, and always in the most disaffected part, who, with the troops of Begemder and Lasta, attacked the king's household, where he was in person; and, though they behaved with a bravery even to rashness, most of them lost their lives, upon the long pikes of the king's black horse, without ever doing any notable execution, as these horses were too well trained to be at all moved by their shrieks when they charged, though their bravery and fidelity merited a better fate.

* The women are said to be very fruitful. They do not confine themselves even a day after labour, but wash and return to their work immediately. They plow, sow, and reap. The cattle tread out the corn, but the men are the herdsmen, and take charge of the cattle in the fields.

* Both sexes are something less than the middle size, exceedingly light and agile. Both, but especially the men, plait their hair with the bowels and guts of oxen, which they wear likewise, like belts, twisted round their middle; and these, as they putrify, occasion a terrible stench. Both copiously anoint their heads and bodies with butter or melted grease, which is continually raining from them, and which indicates that they came from a country hotter than that which they now possess. They greatly resemble the Hottentots in this filthy taste of dress. The rest of their body is naked; a piece of skin only covers them before; and they wear a goat's skin on their shoulders, in shape of a woman's handkerchief or tippet.

* It has been said *, that no religion was ever discovered among them. I imagine that the facts upon which this opinion is founded have never been sufficiently investigated. The Wanzey-tree, under which their kings are crowned, is avowedly worshipped for a god in every tribe. They have certain stones also, for an object of their devotion, which I never could sufficiently understand to give further description of them. But they certainly pay adoration to the moon, especially the new moon, for of this I have frequently been a witness. They likewise worship certain stars in particular positions, and at different times of the year, and are, in my opinion, still in the ancient religion of Sabaism. All of them believe that, after death, they are to live again; that they are to rise with their body, as they were on earth, to enter into

* Jerome Lobo Hist. of Abyssinia ap. Le Grande.

another life they know not where, but they are to be in a state of body infinitely more perfect than the present, and are to die no more, nor suffer grief, sickness, or trouble of any kind. They have very obscure, or no ideas at all of future punishment; but their reward is to be a moderate state of enjoyment with the same family and persons with which they lived on earth. And this is very nearly the same belief with the other Pagan nations in Africa with which I have conversed intimately; and this is what writers generally call a belief of the immortality of the soul. Nor did I ever know one savage that had a more distinct idea of it, or ever separated it from the immortality of the body.

* The Galla to the south are mostly Mahometans; on the east and west chiefly Pagans. They intermarry with each other, but suffer no strangers to live among them. The Moors, however, by courage, patience, and attention, have found out the means of trading with them in a tolerable degree of safety. The goods they carry are coarse Surat blue cloaths, called *marowty*; also myrrh and salt. This last is the principal and most valuable article.

* The Galla sometimes marry the Abyssinian women, but the issue of those marriages are incapable of all employment. Their form of marriage is the following: the bridegroom, standing before the parents of the bride, holds grass in his right hand, and the dung of a cow in his left. He then says, 'May this never enter, nor this ever come out, if he does not do what he promises;' that is, may the grass never enter the cow's mouth to feed it, or may she die before it is discharged. Matrimonial vows, moreover, are very simple; he swears to his bride that he shall give her meat and drink while living, and bury her when dead.

* Polygamy is allowed among them, but the men are commonly content with one wife. Such, indeed, is their moderation in this respect, that it is the women that solicit the men to increase the number of their wives. The love of their children seems to get a speedy ascendancy over passion and pleasure, and is a noble part of the character of these savages that ought not to be forgot. A young woman, having a child or two by her husband, intreats and solicits him that he would take another wife, when she names to him all the beautiful girls of her acquaintance, especially those that she thinks likeliest to have large families. After the husband has made his choice, she goes to the tent of the young woman, and sits behind it in a suppliant posture, till she has excited the attention of the family within. She then with an audible voice, declares who she is; that she is daughter of such a one; that her husband has all the qualifications for making a woman happy; that she has only two children by him; and, as her family is so small, she comes to solicit their daughter for her husband's wife, that their families may be joined together, and be strong; and that her children, from their being few in number, may not fall a prey to their enemies in the day of battle; for the Galla always fight in families, whether against one another, or against other enemies.

* When she has thus obtained a wife for her husband, she carries her home, puts her to bed with her husband, where, having left her, she feasts with the bride's relations. There the children of the first marriage are produced, and the men of the bride's family put each their

their hands upon these children's heads, and afterwards take the oath in the usual manner, to live and die with them as their own offspring. The children, then, after this species of adoption, go to their relations, and visit them for the space of seven days. All that time the husband remains at home in possession of his new bride; at the end of which he gives a feast, when the first wife is seated by her husband, and the young one serves the whole company. The first wife from this day keeps her precedence; and the second is treated by the first wife like a grown-up daughter. I believe it would be very long before the love of their families would introduce this custom among the young women of Britain.

• When a father dies and leaves many children, the eldest succeeds to the whole inheritance without division; nor is he obliged, at any time, or by any circumstance, to give his brothers a part afterwards. If the father is alive when the son first begins to shave his head, which is a declaration of manhood, he gives two or three milk-cows, or more, according to his rank and fortune. These, and all their produce, remain the property of the child to whom they were given by his father; and these the brother is obliged to pay to him upon his father's death, in the same number and kinds. The eldest brother is, moreover, obliged to give the sister, whenever she is marriageable, whatever other provision the father may have made in his life-time for her, with all its increase from the day of the donation.

• When the father becomes old and unfit for war, he is obliged to surrender his whole effects to his eldest son, who is bound to give him aliment, and nothing else; and, when the eldest brother dies, leaving younger brothers behind him, and a widow young enough to bear children, the youngest brother of all is obliged to marry her; but the children of the marriage are always accounted as if they were the eldest brother's; nor does this marriage of the youngest brother to the widow entitle him to any part of the deceased's fortune.

• The southern Galla are called Elma Kilelloo, Elma Gooderoo, Elma Robali, Elma Doolo, Elma Bodena, Elma Horeta, and Elma Michaeli; these are the seven southern nations which the Mahometan traders pass through in their way to Narea, the southernmost country the Abyssinians ever conquered.

• The western Galla for their principal clans have the Djawi, Edjow or Ayzo, and Toluma; and these were the clans we principally fought with when I was in Abyssinia. They are chiefly Pagans. Some of their children, who were left young in court when their fathers fled, after the murder of the late king their master, were better Christians and better soldiers than any Abyssinians we had.

• It is not a matter of small curiosity to know what is their food, that is so easy of carriage as to enable them to traverse immense deserts, that they may, without warning, fall upon the towns and villages in the cultivated country of Abyssinia. This is nothing but coffee roasted, till it can be pulverised, and then mixed with butter to a consistency that will suffer it to be rolled up in balls, and put in a leather bag. A ball of this composition, between the circumference of a shilling and half-a-crown, about the size of a billiard-ball, keeps them, they say, in strength and spirits during a whole day's fatigue, better than a loaf of bread, or a meal of meat. Its name in Arabia and Abyssinia is Bun, but I apprehend its true name is Caffè, from
Caffa,

Caffa, the south province of Narea, whence it is first said to have come; it is white in the bean. The coffee-tree is the wood of the country, produced spontaneously every where in great abundance, from Caffa to the banks of the Nile.

Thus much for this remarkable nation, whose language is perfectly different from any in Abyssinia, and is the same throughout all the tribes, with very little variation of dialect. This is a nation that has conquered some of the finest provinces of Abyssinia, and of whose inroads we shall hereafter have occasion to speak continually; and it is very difficult to say how far they might not have accomplished the conquest of the whole, had not providence interposed in a manner little expected, but more efficacious than a thousand armies, and all the inventions of man.

The Galla, before their inroads into Abyssinia, had never in their own country seen or heard of the small-pox. This disease met them in the Abyssinian villages. It raged among them with such violence, that whole provinces conquered by them became half desert; and, in many places, they were forced to become tributary to those whom before they kept in continual fear.

We are under the necessity of passing in silence the six following reigns, full of civil, military, and ecclesiastical events, to the year 1680, or epoch of *Yasous* the First. Here the author details the religious squabbles of the Franciscans and Capuchins about the Ethiopic mission, and the manœuvres of the Jesuits and M. de Maillet, consul at Cairo, against both; gives an account of the travels of *Charles Poncet* through Nubia to Abyssinia, full of candid and liberal criticism, and circumstantially relates the unfortunate embassy of M. du Roule: from which we shall insert the following extract. p. 501.

M. Noir du Roule, vice-consul at Damietta, was pitched upon as the ambassador to go to Abyssinia. He was a young man of some merit, had a considerable degree of ambition, and a moderate skill in the common languages spoken in the east, but was absolutely ignorant of that of the country to which he was going, and, what was worse, of the customs and prejudices of the nations through which he was to pass. Like most of his countrymen, he had a violent predilection for the dress, carriage, and manners of France, and a hearty contempt for those of all other nations; this he had not address enough to disguise, and this endangered his life. The whole French nation at Cairo were very ill disposed towards him, in consequence of some personal slight, or imprudences, he had been guilty of; as also towards any repetition of projects which brought them, their commerce, and even their lives into danger, as the last had done.

The merchants, therefore, were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillet were the avowed supporters of it, and they had with them the authority of the king. But each aimed to be principal, and had very little confidence or communication with his associate.

As for the Capuchins and Franciscans, they were mortally offended with M. de Maillet for having, by the introduction of the Jesuits, and the power of the king of France, forcibly wrested the Ethiopic mission from them, which the pope had granted, and which

the sacred congregation of cardinals had confirmed. These, by their continual communication with the Cophts, the Christians of Egypt, had so far brought them to adopt their designs, as, one and all, to regard the miscarriage of Roule and his embassy, as what they were bound to procure from honour and mutual interest.

• Things being in these circumstances, M. du Roule arrived at Cairo, and took upon him the charge of this embassy, and from that moment the intrigues began.

• The consul had persuaded du Roule, that the proper presents he should take with him to Sennaar were prints of the king and queen of France, with crowns upon their heads; mirrors, magnifying and multiplying objects, and deforming them; when brocade, satin, and trinkets of gold or silver, iron or steel, would have been infinitely more acceptable.

• Elias, an Armenian, a confidential servant of the French nation, was first sent by way of the Red Sea into Abyssinia, by Maluah, to proceed to Gondar, and prepare Yafous for the reception of that ambassador, to whom he, Elias, was to be the interpreter. So far it was well concerted; but, in preparing for the end, the middle was neglected. A number of friars were already at Sennaar, and had poisoned the minds of that people, naturally barbarous, brutal, and jealous. Money, in presents, had gained the great; while lies, calculated to terrify and enrage the lower class of people, had been told so openly and avowedly, and gained such root, that the ambassador, when he arrived at Sennaar, found it, in the first place, necessary to make a *proces verbal*, or what we call a precognition, in which the names of the authors, and substance of these reports, were mentioned, and of this he gave advice to M. de Maillet, but the names and these papers perished with him.

• It was on the 9th of July, 1704, that M. du Roule set out from Cairo, attended by a number of people, who, with tears in their eyes, foresaw the pit into which he was falling. He embarked on the Nile; and, in his passage to Siout, he found at every halting-place some new and dangerous lie propagated, which could have no other end but his destruction.

• Belac, a Moor, and factor for the king of Sennaar, was chief of the caravan which he then joined. Du Roule had employed, while at Cairo, all the usual means to gain this man to his interest, and had every reason to suppose he had succeeded. But, on his meeting him at Siout, he had the mortification to find that he was so far changed, that it cost him 250 dollars to prevent his declaring himself an abettor of his enemies. And this, perhaps, would not have sufficed, had it not been for the arrival of Fornetti, dragoman to the French nation at Cairo, at Siout, and with him a capigi and chiaoux from Ismael Bey, the port of janizaries, and from the basha of Cairo, expressly commanding the governor of Siout, and Belac chief of the caravan, to look to the safety of du Roule, and protect him at the hazard of their lives, and as they should answer to them.

• All the parties concerned were then called together; and the *sedtah*, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journies, was solemnly recited and assented to by them all; in consequence of which, every individual became bound to stand by his companion even to death, and not separate himself from him, nor see him wronged,

though it was for his own gain or safety. This test brought all the secret to light; for Ali Chelebi, governor of Siout, informed the ambassador, that the Christian merchants and Franciscan friars were in a conspiracy, and had sworn to defeat and disappoint his embassy even by the loss of his life, and that, by presents, they had gained him to be a partner in that conspiracy.

* Belac, moreover, told him, that the patriarch of the Copts had assured the principal people of which that caravan consisted, that the Franks then travelling with him were not merchants, but forcerers, who were going to Ethiopia, to obstruct, or cut off the course of the Nile, that it might no longer flow into Egypt; and that the general resolution was to drive the Franks from the caravan at some place in the desert which suited their designs, which were to reduce them to perish by hunger or thirst, or else to be otherwise slain, and no more heard of.

* The caravan left Siout the 12th of September. In twelve days they passed the lesser desert, and came to Khargué, where they were detained six days by a young man, governor of that place, who obliged M. du Roule to pay him 120 dollars, before he would suffer him to pass further; and at the same time forced him to sign a certificate, that he had been permitted to pass without paying any thing. This was the first sample of the usage he was to expect in the further prosecution of his journey.

* On the 3d of October they entered the great desert of Selima, and on the 18th of same month they arrived at Machou, or Moscho, on the Nile, where their caravan staid a considerable time, till the merchants had transacted their business. It was at this place the ambassador learned, that several Franciscan friars had passed the caravan while it remained at Siout, and advanced to Sennaar, where they had staid some time, but had lately left that capital, upon news of the caravan's approaching, and had retired, nobody knew whither.

* A report was soon after spread abroad at Cairo, but no one could ever learn whence it came, that the ambassador, arriving at Dongola, had been assassinated there. This, indeed, proved false, but was, in the mean time, a mournful presage of the melancholy catastrophe that happened soon afterwards.

M. du Roule arrived at Sennaar towards the end of May, and wrote at that time; but a packet of letters was after brought to the consul at Cairo, bearing date the 18th of June. The ambassador there mentions, that he had been well received by the king of Sennaar, who was a young man, fond of strangers; that particular attention had been shewn him by Sid Achmet-el-coom, or, as he should have called him, Achmet Sid-el-coom, i. e. Achmet master of the household. This officer, sent by the king to visit the baggage of the ambassador, could not help testifying his surprise to find it so considerable, both in bulk and value.

* He said the king had received letters from Cairo, informing him that he had twenty chests of silver along with him. Achmet likewise told him, that he himself had received information, by a letter under the hand and seal of the most respectable people of Cairo, warning him not to let M. du Roule pass; for the intention of his journey into Abyssinia was to prevail on Yafous to attack Mafuah and Suakem, and take them from the Turks. Achmet would not suffer the sales intended

intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or visited, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.

• M. du Roule, however, in writing this account to the consul, intimated to him that he thought himself in danger, and declares that he did not believe there was on earth so barbarous, brutal, and treacherous a people, as were the Nubians.

• It happened that the king's troops had gained some advantage over the rebellious Arabs, on which account there was a festival at court, and M. du Roule thought himself obliged to exert himself in every thing which could add to the magnificence of the occasion. With this intention he shaved his beard, and dressed himself like a European, and in this manner he received the visit of the minister Achmet. M. Macé, in a letter to the consul of the above date, complains of this novelty. He says it shocked every body; and that the mirrors * which multiplied and deformed the objects, made the lower sorts of people look upon the ambassador and his company as forcerers.

• Upon great festivals, in most Mahometan kingdoms, the king's wives have a privilege to go out of their apartments, and visit any thing new that is to be seen. These of the king of Sennaar are very ignorant, brutish, fantastic, and easily offended. Had M. du Roule known the manners of the country, he would have treated these black majesties with strong spirits, sweetmeats, or scented waters; and he might then have shewed them with impunity any thing that he pleased.

• But being terrified with the glasses, and disgusted by his inattention, they joined in the common cry that the ambassador was a magician, and contributed all in their power to ruin him with the king; which, after all, they did not accomplish without the utmost repugnance and difficulty. The farthest length at first they could get this prince to go was, to demand 3000 dollars of the ambassador. This was expressly refused, and private disgust followed.

• M. du Roule being now alarmed for his own safety, insisted upon liberty to set out forthwith for Abyssinia. Leave was accordingly granted him, and after his baggage was loaded, and every thing prepared, he was countermanded by the king, and ordered to return to his own house. A few days after this he again procured leave to depart; which a short time after was again countermanded. At last, on the 10th of November, a messenger from the king brought him final leave to depart, which, having every thing ready for that purpose, he immediately did.

• The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one hand, and Gentil his French servant on the other. He refused to mount on horseback, but gave his horse to a Nubian servant to lead. M. Lipi, and M. Macé, the two dragomans, were both on horseback. The whole company being now arrived in the middle of the large square before the king's house, the common place of execution for criminals, four blacks attacked the ambassador, and murdered him with four strokes of sabres. Gentil fell next by the same hands, at his master's side. After him M. Lipi and the two

* We have seen these were recommended by M. Maillet the consul.

Christians; the two latter protesting that they did not belong to the ambassador's family.

M. du Roule died with the greatest magnanimity, fortitude, and resignation. Knowing his person was sacred by the law of nations, he disdained to defend it by any other means, remitting his revenge to the guardians of that law, and he exhorted all his attendants to do the same. But M. Macé the dragoman, young and brave, and a good horseman, was not of the sheep kind, to go quietly to the slaughter. With his pistols he shot two of the assassins that attacked him, one after the other, dead upon the spot; and was continuing to defend himself with his sword, when a horseman coming behind him, thrust him through the back with a lance, and threw him dead upon the ground.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. III. *Proceedings of the African Association.*

[*Concluded from Vol. VI. p. 509.*]

THE other gentleman engaged in this undertaking was Mr. Lucas, who 'had been sent, when a boy, to Cadiz, in Spain, for education as a merchant, and having the misfortune on his return to be captured by a Sallee rover, was brought as a slave to the imperial court of Morocco!'

Three years of captivity preceded his restoration to freedom, and his consequent departure for Gibraltar; where, at the request of General Cornwallis, he accepted the offices of vice-consul and chargé d'affairs in the empire of Morocco; and had the satisfaction to return, as the delegate of his sovereign, to the very kingdom in which, for so long a period, he had lived as a slave. At the end of sixteen years he once more revisited England, and was soon appointed Oriental interpreter to the British court, in which situation he was when he became known to the committee, and expressed his willingness, with his Majesty's permission, to undertake, in the service of the association, whatever journey his knowledge of the manners, customs, and language of the Arabs might enable him to perform. His Majesty, with that liberal attention to the progress of knowledge which at all times has distinguished his reign, signified his pleasure, that Mr. Lucas should proceed on the business of the Society; and that his salary as Oriental interpreter, should be continued to him during his absence.

Mr. Lucas's instructions were to proceed to Tripoli; from thence by the passage of the Desert of Zahara to Fezzan, and to collect and transmit by the way of Tripoli, whatever intelligence, respecting the inland regions of the continent, the people of Fezzan, or the traders who visited their country, might be able to afford; and that he should afterwards return by the way of Gambia, or by that of the coast of Guinea.

Mr. Lucas embarked at Marseilles on the 18th of October,
1788,

1788, and on the 25th of the same month arrived at Tripoli. Some of the principal tribes of the tributary Arabs having revolted from the government, and infested by their inroads all the frontiers of Tripoli, on the side of the Desert; it was not earlier than the 1st of February, 1789, that Mr. L. set out on his journey from Tripoli under the guidance and protection of two shereefs of Fezzan, who came there as merchants, and brought with them, for sale, a variety of articles, of which slaves and *senha* were the chief. With this caravan he travelled to Mesurata, about 150 miles from Tripoli, where they arrived the seventh day, which terminated Mr. L.'s progress. For the country being in a state of rebellion, and no sufficient conveyance for the goods being to be obtained, the shereefs warehoused their packages in the public store rooms, and retired to the places of their summer residence, deferring their journey to Fezzan till the next winter; and Mr. L. seeing no prospect of being able to prosecute his route, returned to Tripoli, and from thence to England, where he arrived the 26th of July.

The remaining part of this narrative (118 pages) contains the information which Mr. Lucas obtained from the shereef Imhammed respecting the kingdoms of Fezzan, Bornou, Cassna, &c. as enumerated in the contents of the chapters above stated. In support of these accounts the testimony of the governor of Mesurata, to whom Mr. L. read the memorandums he had made from repeated conversations with Imhammed, is adduced, which is farther confirmed by the general conformity of the descriptions, which the committee had acquired from Ben Alli, a native of Morocco at that time in London, of the countries south of the desert of Zahara, which in the course of his extensive travels as a merchant he had visited; his remembrance was however impaired by a lapse of near twenty years.

Fezzan is described to be situated in the vast wilderness as an island in the midst of the ocean; the capital is Mourzouk, about 390 miles south from Mesurata. The number of towns and villages is said to be little less than one hundred, which appear to be chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain the merchants, the artificers, the ministers of religion, and the officers of the executive government; yet, the business of agriculture and pasturage seems to be the principal occupation of the natives of Fezzan. The houses, like those of the little villages in the neighbourhood of Tripoli, are built of clay, and are covered with a flat roof, that is composed of the boughs and branches of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. Inartificial and defective as this covering appears, it is suited to the climate: for as rain is never known in Fezzan, the principal requisites of a roof are shelter from the dews, and protection from the sun. The heats of the
summer,

summer, which begin in April and end in November, are stated to be very intense, such as often to threaten instant suffocation; but nature and custom have formed the constitutions of the inhabitants to such high degrees of heat that an approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely destroys their comfort. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary, resembling with some exceptions the dress of a British seaman. In their common intercourse with each other all distinctions of rank appear to be forgotten; for the sheereef and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the man, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and eminently hospitable, the Fezzanner, let his fare be scanty or abundant, is ever desirous that others should partake of his meal, and if twenty people should unexpectedly visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. The chief medium of payment is gold dust, the value of which is always expressed in weight. A grain of gold is stated to be worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Fezzan, or three fourths of its value in England.

Their government is purely monarchical, and the revenues of the crown arises from taxes on the towns and villages, and duties on commerce; the king also appears to be the principal merchant in his kingdom, especially in the articles of trona and fenna.

Among the circumstances for which the natives of Fezzan, who travelled with Mr. Lucas, considered their sovereign as eminently distinguished, they often mentioned his just and impartial, but severe and determined administration of justice; and, as a proof of the ascendancy which, in this respect, he has acquired over the minds of his subjects, they described the following custom.—If any man has injured another, and refuses to go with him to the judge, the complainant, drawing a circle round the oppressor, solemnly charges him, in the king's name, not to leave the place till the officers of justice, in search of whom he is going, shall arrive, and such (if they are to be credited) is on the one hand, his fear of the punishment which is inflicted on those who disobey the injunction, and so great, on the other, is his dread of the perpetual banishment, which, if he seeks his safety by withdrawing from the kingdom, must be his inevitable lot, that this imaginary prison operates as a real confinement, and the offender submissively waits the arrival of the officers of the judge.

South-east of the capital, at the distance of 150 miles, is a wide and sandy desert, entirely barren and oppressed with a suffocating heat, about 200 miles in width; beyond which are the mountains of Tibesti, inhabited by a wild and savage people of that name. The vales are fertile in corn and pasturage for cattle, and are particularly celebrated for their breed of camels, which are esteemed the best in Africa. The trade to Fezzan consists of fenna and camels, for which the Tibestians receive coral, alhaks, or barakans, imperial dollars, and brass. These people

people are stated to have been conquered by the king of Fezzan, but at present they neither acknowledge him for their sovereign nor pay him any tribute.

‘To the south of the kingdom of Fezzan, in that vast region which spreads itself from the river of the Antelopes westward for 1200 miles, and includes a considerable part of the Niger’s course, two great empires, those of Bornou and those of Cassina, are established.’—The soil, climate and productions of these empires are described as similar; the inhabitants are black, and the ruling people are Mahometans.

From Mourzouk to Bornou the route is said to be more than a thousand miles, which is annually performed by the merchants of Fezzan, who convey a variety of articles, among which some are of European manufacture, from Tripoli through Fezzan to that capital, in return for which they receive slaves, gold dust, civet.

‘Bornou, the name which the natives give to the country, is distinguished in Arabic by the appellation of Bernou, or Bernoa, a word that signifies the land of Noah, for the Arabs conceive that on the first retiring of the deluge, its mountains received the ark.’ In this empire it is said that thirty languages are spoken; that of Cassina contains 1000 villages and towns; but the boundaries and population are not sufficiently explained to enable the reader to form a judgment of their extent. These countries produce a great variety of fruits, different kinds of grain and vegetables, of which a tree called kedéynah is said to be the most valuable, in form and height it resembles the olive, is like the lemon in its leaf, and bears a nut, of which the kernel is in great estimation as a fruit, and the shell, when bruised, furnishes oil for the lamps of the people of Bornou. The government of this country, and of Cassina, is an elective monarchy, the successor to the throne being chosen from among the sons of the deceased sovereign by three elders, whose conduct in the state has invested them with the public esteem. Their choice being made, the elders conduct the sovereign elect, to the place where the corpse of his father lies, and ‘point out to him the several virtues and the several defects which marked the character of his departed parent; and they also forcibly describe, with just panegyric, or severe condemnation, which raised or depressed the glory of his reign.’ ‘You see before you the end of your mortal career; the eternal, which succeeds to it, will be miserable or happy in proportion as your reign shall have proved a curse, or a blessing to your people.’

This mode of election however does not secure the people from those commotions to which an elective monarchy is subject; the rejected princes frequently revolt, and whilst he has a brother alive the throne of the sovereign is seldom firmly established. The present sultan is described to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and as the reputed father of 350 children, of which

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which 300 are males. The disproportion is explained by supposing that the mother exchanges her female child for the male offspring of a stranger, in hope of seeing herself the supposed parent of a future candidate for the empire.

South-east of Bornou, at the distance of about twenty days travelling, is situated an extensive kingdom of the name of Begarmee, the inhabitants of which are rigid Mahometans, and though perfectly black in their complexions, are not of the negro cast. Beyond this kingdom to the east are several tribes of negroes, idolaters in their religion, savage in their manners, and accustomed, it is said, to feed on human flesh. These nations the Begarmee annually invade; and when they have taken as many prisoners as the opportunity affords, or their purpose may require, they drive the captives, like cattle, to Begarmee. It is said that if any of them, weakened by age, or exhausted by fatigue, happen to linger in their pace, one of the horsemen seizes on the oldest, and cutting off his arm, uses it as a club to drive on the rest. From Begarmee they are sent to Bornou, from Bornou to Fezzan, and from Fezzan by Tripoli to different parts of the Levant. Such are the immense distances to which this unhappy race of men are sent into slavery from inland parts of their native country.

The wild cat of the woods of Bornou, from which the civet is produced, is taken alive in a trap prepared for the purpose, and being put into a cage is strongly irritated till a copious perspiration is produced. Its sweat, and especially the moisture that appears upon the tail, is then scraped off, is preserved in a bladder, and constitutes the much valued perfume. After a short interval the operation is renewed, and is repeated, from time to time, till at the end of twelve or fourteen days the animal dies of the fatigue and continual torment. The quantity obtained from one cat is generally about half an ounce.

The above analysis we presume will be sufficient to give our readers a general idea of the information respecting the interior parts of Africa which the society have acquired, as well as of the manner in which the narrative is composed. A variety of particulars respecting their modes of travelling, the productions of the countries, and their different articles of commerce, &c. are necessarily omitted. To this narrative Mr. Beaufoy has subjoined some very judicious observations on the insight it affords into those countries, the excitement it holds out to the philosophical or curious British traveller to explore this uninvestigated soil, and the curious remnants of antiquities with which it abounds; while it opens a prospect to the activity of our merchants of immense countries, in which the manufactures of Great Britain might be exchanged for their various productions with almost unlimited profit.

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An elegant map of the northern part of Africa is prefixed to the work, in which the situation of the places is laid down from the information it contains; and to which is added a memoir illustrating the principles on which it is formed, by Major Rennell.

As the greatest part of this narrative is collected from the communications of a native of the country, derived from the observations he had casually made in the course of his traffic, or what he had heard from other people, the prejudices which might incline him to partiality or exaggeration, and that credulity in extravagant relations for which the Orientals are distinguished, may perhaps render several parts of the work liable to many objections; but as we have no other account of this country, it would be only on mere conjecture if we were to attempt to make any at present.

A. D.

ART. IV. *An Historical Developement of the present political Constitution of the Germanic Empire.* By John Stephen Pütter, Privy Counsellor of Justice, Ordinary Professor of Laws in the University of Gottingen, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, &c. Translated from the German, with Notes, and a comparative View of the Revenues, Population, Forces, &c. of the respective Territories, from the Statistical Tables lately published at Berlin. By Josiah Dornford, of Lincoln's-Inn, L. L. D. of the University of Gottingen, and late of Trinity College, Oxford. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. p. 551. 8vo. Payne. 1790.

THE translator, in a Preface, makes several observations on the [supposed] indifference of Englishmen to the forms of government of other nations, and their inability, or rather disinclination, to take a comprehensive view, and to write dispassionately on their own. Our attention, however, he observes, seems lately to have been in some degree awakened, by the violent commotions which have prevailed in France and in the Netherlands. The revolution in Brabant, he thinks, will be particularly interesting to those who study the history before us; because the countries which have declared themselves independent of the late unfortunate Emperor, may certainly be considered as connected with the Germanic Empire, as a part of the Circle of Burgundy, the treaty of union having never yet been publicly dissolved. And, to an English reader, the facts contained in the following pages cannot but be interesting, as they relate to the political history of a people to whom we are indebted for our very existence, and even for many of those blessings which we boast of as peculiar to ourselves. P. 7.

The facts contained in the following pages, moreover, throw a considerable light upon the English history in general. The pictures drawn

drawn of the barbarities of the middle ages, are but too just descriptions of the manners once prevalent in Britain. The venerable castles which have bid defiance to the rapacious hand of time for so many centuries, and still fill the mind of the approaching traveller with awe, were once the fortresses of independent barons. Sheltered by their lofty battlements, they summoned their vassals to the field, and lived upon the spoil of their weaker neighbours.

* The acknowledgments paid to the lords of different manors, the possession of copyhold estates, &c. are illustrated by many of the provincial customs still predominant in Germany. From them we may learn what the hardships of villanage were, which once oppressed our peasants, and read, in perfect characters, what the refinement of modern times has happily erased, or left us but a faint idea of.

* England is also particularly interested in the history of Germany, on account of the frequent connexion of our kings, either by family or national alliance, with the Imperial families, and the houses of other German Princes. This is in a peculiar manner the case at present; as the throne of the British realms is graced by the descendants of the illustrious Houses of Brunswick and of Mecklenburg, whose ancestors, for so many centuries, have contributed by the most glorious actions to adorn the page of history, and who still promise to transmit their virtues, through a numerous and amiable offspring, to succeeding ages, and gratify the fondest expectations both of Germany and Britain.

The translator, after some observations on the causes which retarded the general improvement, and on the present flourishing condition of agriculture, arts, and sciences in Germany, mentions, in recommendation of the 'work which he has attempted to translate, that it was originally written at the express desire of our most gracious queen. Her majesty, anxious for the welfare of her native country, and desiring to contribute whatever might have the smallest tendency towards it, expressed a wish to our author, who has long worn the laurel as one of the most distinguished public lawyers in Germany, that he would compose a book which might serve to convey a just idea of the present constitution of Germany, in the manner of a history; but at the same time more with respect to the modern than preceding times.' The author was informed of her Majesty's desire in May 1785; and in the month of March of the following year, the present work was published.

The first volume, consisting of 530 pages, is divided into five books. The first of these contains an account of the earliest times, until the decline of the Carlovingian race 888. P. 5.

* Even amidst the astonishing migrations of the fifth century, when after the Alani were first in motion on the Danube and Black Sea, two of the Germanic nations, the Vandali and Suevi, wandered into Spain, and from thence passed over into Africa; when the Visigoths overpowered these again in Spain, and at the same time got possession of the southern part of France, from the Pyrenean mountains as far as
the

the Loire; when the Burgundi, another German people from the Baltic sea, procured themselves a settlement on the Saone and Raone; when the Saxons were firmly established in England; and lastly, when the Huns themselves, who were from the furthest borders of Asia, and occasioned the first emigrations there, came up the Danube, and passed the Rhine into the country of Champagne, but met with a repulse at Chalons;—amidst these great revolutions the Franks, Swabians, Thuringians, Saxons, and Frisians, preserved themselves in those countries, where we find their original settlements described; as the Swabians or Alemans in the present country of Swabia, and on the upper part of the Rhine, as far as Mentz; and the Franks on the lower Rhine, and in the Netherlands.

* In the countries deserted by the Vandals, Burgundians, and other northern nations, on the Baltic sea, and on the right shore of the Elbe, other Venedic and Slavonic nations succeeded, from Prussia, Poland, and Russia. These occur since that period under different names; as the Moravi, in Moravia; Ezechii, in Bohemia; Lufitzi, in Lusatia; Sorbi, in Misnia; Hevelli and Ueri, in the country of Brandenburg; Obotriti, Kifini, Circipani, Wilzi, Velatabi, Tolensii, and Rhedarii, in Mecklenburg and Pomerania; Polabi, in Lauenburg; Wagrii, in Wagria, in Holstein. Each of these nations had again their own peculiar constitution; yet all of them were so far of the same extraction, that they agreed both in their language and manners;—as even now the Bohemian, Polish, Russian, and Slavonic languages are so nearly allied, that they can only be considered as different dialects of the same general tongue.

* One of the first sources then of our present constitution consists in this: that Germany, with respect to the origin of its first inhabitants, is to be divided into two different sorts of countries; the one, the inhabitants of which were not originally of German, but of Venedic extraction; as Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Wagria, Lauenburg, Brandenburg, Misnia, Lusatia, Bohemia, Moravia, and since the seventh century, Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola:—the other sort of countries are such, whose inhabitants were originally Germans, as Lower Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, and the greatest part of Westphalia. This interior part of original Germany has this advantage over almost all the other countries of Europe; that no foreign nation has been able firmly to establish itself there for any length of time. The Romans could never establish their dominion on this side of the Rhine and Danube; nor have any other nations, though the country has been traversed by multitudes, who have all left traces behind them of their devastations, ever been able to make their conquests permanent.

* Though the Venedic countries are at present, the greatest part of them at least, so much on the German footing, that, except in Bohemia and Lusatia, the Venedic language has been under the necessity of yielding to the German; yet there are traces sufficient left, both in the manners of the people, and in the constitution of the country, of their original distinction from other parts of Germany. In particular, it may be asserted upon good grounds, that from the time of the fifth century every land had its own lord, its prince, or king; and was reduced in succeeding years to acknowledge the supremacy of the Germanic empire, as its common head. So far therefore we may derive the first foundation of the present constitution from those times;

as Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Misnia, Brandenburg, &c. were originally distinct countries, each of which had its own particular regent, though afterwards made subject to the empire.'

Professor Pütter proceeds to describe the state of that part of Germany of which the Romans continued masters until the fifth century; and the influence which that people evidently had upon the other nations: the religious opinions of the ancient Germans, and the propagation of the Christian religion in the countries contiguous to the Rhine and the Danube: the erection of the Frankish monarchy by the conquests of Clovis in Gaul, and its extension in Germany: the decline and fall of the Merovingian race, and the accession of Pepin, surnamed the Little, to the throne: the Carolingian race in its flourishing state, particularly Charlemagne. P. 72.

Charlemagne however did not neglect the establishment of benevolent institutions. Amongst these, the schools which he ordered to be founded throughout the country merit the greatest approbation. In these the youths were thoroughly instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and afterwards in logic, rhetoric, geometry, and astronomy. He gave German names, likewise, to the winds and months; such as, Ostwind, Westwind, Sudwind, Nordwind, or Sudost, Sudwest, Nordost, Nordwest, &c. which have continued nearly the same, in several European languages, to the present day. Even the German language is indebted to Charlemagne for its first improvements; he first reduced it to rule, and rendered it capable of being written.

I omit mentioning the laws enacted by Charlemagne, respecting police and agriculture, as well as his endeavours to promote commerce, and regulate the tolls and coinage. One thing, however, I must still remark, that he knew how to preserve the prerogatives of majesty in affairs which concerned religion and the church; which he sufficiently evidenced at the synod, held under his own inspection in 794, at Frankfort on the Main. Amongst the decrees of that council were several respecting the worship of saints, quite contrary to the opinions then prevalent at Rome; though Charlemagne inserted several articles in his capitulars, from the collection of church decrees which had been presented to him at Rome by pope Adrian I. Thus much is certain, that Charlemagne considered all the archbishops and bishops of his empire as his spiritual officers, and the bishop of Rome only as the first. He had no idea of the immunity of the clergy, nor of their spiritual jurisdiction. These were principles which, though afterwards maintained by them, he never admitted. The rights of supremacy in religious and ecclesiastical affairs were then sufficiently in the hands of Charlemagne; and as he professed the same religion as his subjects, there was no danger of his misapplying his power to its prejudice.

Our author having given an account of the decline of the Carolingian race, goes on in his second book, to describe the first period of the middle ages; the extension of the Carolingian race, and succession of the Saxon, Franconian, and Swabian emperors, down to the year 1235.

The

The reign of the emperor Henry I. in the tenth century, is distinguished by the change which took place in the interior parts of Germany by the foundation of towns; p. 115.

• For before this period, excepting the castles on the mountains, the seats of the nobility, and convents which happened to be surrounded with walls, there were only lonely farms and villages. A few people might possibly have erected some houses in the neighbourhood of a castle or church; but all these places were open and defenceless.

• The mournful experience that so few were able, in such situations, to make effectual provision against the increasing distresses occasioned by the incursions of foreign nations, first suggested the idea to Henry, that it would be more conducive to the public security if there were towns surrounded with walls, with towers and gates; and not only large enough to contain a greater number of inhabitants, but capable of affording protection to their effects, and those of their neighbours, who might take refuge there in times of necessity.

• Any other motives than those of necessity would have availed but little to divest the people of their aversion to live in towns; but the experience of other advantages which this institution produced, soon taught them to change their opinion; and of course therefore the number of towns continually increased.

• But how was it possible to accomplish this innovation at first? The method which Henry adopted was, that every ninth man should remove from the country, and settle in the towns, and that all public meetings should be held there; a plan which certainly merits the highest approbation. We have no particular account of any other regulation which might have been made, to encourage the population of the towns, and promote their trade; much less are we acquainted with the number and situation of the particular towns then founded.

In what professor Pütter calls the first period of the middle ages, he traces the growing pretensions, pride, and power of the emperors of Germany, and the bishops or popes of Rome. Under the head of the '*second period of the middle ages*,' which forms the subject of Book III. our author gives an account of the latter Swabian emperors, and succeeding emperors, and kings of different houses, from 1235 to 1493.—The fourth book treats of what professor Pütter calls '*the first period of modern [German] History*,' which reaches from 1493 to 1519, and comprizes the eventful reign of Maximilian I. In that reign the public peace of the empire was established by the universal and perpetual abolition of the right of private war; and the empire was divided into circles. The Imperial Aulic Council too was instituted in this reign, the league of Cambray formed against Venice, and commotions occasioned in the church, and the reformation begun by Martin Luther.—Book v. treats of '*the second period of modern history*,' which extends from the accession of Charles v. 1519, to 1558.

Professor Pütter evidently possesses great industry; and both his Historical and Genealogical Enquiries, though too minute, in many instances, to be generally interesting, tend to illustrate

the history of modern Europe, particularly the Germanic constitution and empire. It is, beyond all doubt, a German only, whose painful industry in exploring, is equalled only by his veneration for antiquity, and above all, for antiquity of family, that can peruse the whole of our author's details without disgust; but he is candid, clear, judicious, and well informed. It seems to be one of his great objects to illustrate the anti-christian encroachments of the pope.

With regard to Dr. Dornford, who is a young man, we understand, as well as a young writer, he is endowed with that patience of application, which is necessary to the translation of a German History, and an ardour in the pursuit of civil knowledge which is highly commendable. When he is farther advanced in years, and in correctness of taste and judgment, he will perhaps discover somewhat of playful levity in his dedication, and of a credulous adoration of the House of Brunswick, in comparison of which Romulus himself, according to the translator, was an upstart. See his note under page 83.—As to the notes of the translator in general, though they are not always necessary, even in any degree, to the illustration of his original, they shew his own acquaintance with books, and they are always on the side of humanity and freedom.—One particular, however, in Dr. Dornford, considered as an annotator or commentator, very unworthy of a civilian, is, that he sometimes confounds compilations with original compositions. The compilation from various authors known under the name of, *The History of Modern Europe*, is a useful book for young people, and those who have not been initiated in the study of history. But, to make books compiled from other books, and these again from others, authorities on which to rest important facts, is contrary to all the rules of both law and history. See Dr. Dornford's note under page 326.

It is not any part of that plan, on which our journal is formed, to enter much into what may be called the *oratorical* merit of books. Sentiments and facts duly attended to, leave little time or inclination for verbal criticism. An adherence, however, to the principles of universal grammar, we think indispensably necessary in every composition. In several instances Dr. Dornford has offended against grammar to the degree of being scarcely intelligible. For example, p. 35.

‘With respect to the counts who were at that time appointed in every district, or canton, as royal officers to administer justice, and superintend the king's revenues, there is still less doubt that they had any pretensions to what we now call territorial sovereignty.’

In page 492, ‘The vow of poverty, &c. allowed the je-suits individually to have no idea of wealth,’ he means, ‘allowed them not to have any *idea*.’

ART.

ART. V. *Nouvelle Histoire de Henry IV.*—*A New History of Henry IV. King of France, &c.* By M. B. 12mo. 436 pages. Paris. 1790.

IF ever a king, as is justly observed by our author, in his preface or advertisement, was a fit subject of history, it is undoubtedly Henry IV. of France. The friend of mankind, the idol of his people, and who with the traits of dignity and grandeur that command admiration, united those amiable qualities that gain the heart. This prince is the best model for imitation that can be held up either to crowned heads or to private individuals.—Having briefly touched on the leading talents and virtues of Henry, and the principal features and events of his reign, he observes, that after the lapse of an hundred and eighty years, his name was familiar in every mouth in France, and that tears were still shed upon his tomb. The French nation, he says, in the person of the reigning monarch, see the great virtues of Henry IV. revived: His goodness, his openness, his love of justice. Like Henry IV. he has no other object of ambition than the good of his people. Another SULLY seconds his noble endeavours, and all good Frenchmen, animated with the same generous glow of patriotic zeal, are united by him, as the centre, in one effort to regenerate the constitution of the state, and to secure public felicity to the latest posterity.

Although different writers have treated this subject, some of them have done it in too succinct, and others in too diffuse a manner. *Perefixe*, for instance, declares in his preface, that his design, in writing on this subject, was no other than to collect whatever might contribute to the formation of a great prince, and render him capable of government. It is not my intention, says he, to enter into the detail of national affairs. Other writers, on the contrary, in treating the same subject, have expatiated very complaisantly on matters both foreign to the history of France, and in themselves of little importance.—Our author, avoiding each of these extremes, relates public events in their natural order, and paints the principal actors in those disastrous, but memorable times, and who have either exhibited examples to be shunned, or patterns of imitation.

This excellent design our author has executed with great taste, judgment, and ability. He deduces his narrative from the commencement of the troubles, the ambition of the House of Guise, and the bigotry of religion.

He displays the heroism, the military skill, the sound policy, the patriotism, sociable qualities, the wit and humour, the beneficence, the magnanimity, and the frailties too, of the great and good king, of whom he says in the conclusion of his well-composed history, ‘he led forth France from the midst of ruins; he rendered her prosperous and happy; and, after his death, she soon fell back into a sea of confusion and trouble.’

ART. VI. *An Examination of the Life and Character of Nathanael Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham: wherein the Writings of his several Biographers and other Authors are critically reviewed, and compared with a Manuscript never before published, containing curious Anecdotes of that Prelate.* 8vo. 119 p. pr. 2s. 6d. Johnson. 1790.

Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, is generally known to have been an important and interesting character in the end of last century and beginning of this; a man of family; an accomplished scholar as well as gentleman; a wit, a courtier, a companion and favourite of statesmen, princes, and kings.

‘Mr. Hutchinson, in his *Annals of the Bishops of Durham*, has enlarged on the anecdotes of Nathanael lord Crewe, and gathered together, with an assiduous hand, particulars of the life and principles of that great prelate, which represent him in an ambiguous character. Some of his authorities are to be discredited; he collected indiscriminately, and yet, with a specious degree of justice, referred the reader to consult the originals.’ It is the purpose of the editor or editors of the examination, [for they speak in the plural number] ‘to review what has been said of bishop Crewe, as well by the writer mentioned above, as others his biographers; and to remove such errors from the public eye, as their mss. may serve to confute, or their information to correct.’ Of this ms. they give the following account. P. 2.

‘By accident we obtained a manuscript, which evidently belonged to some one of the household of the Crewes, and contains minutes of the most material incidents of the prelate’s life: the book fell into the hands of a bookseller on his purchasing the library of a learned gentleman of the city of Durham, and was for some years thrown by as lumber: since we possessed the mss. much inquiry has been made after its authenticity; there is another copy or two extant, in private hands, kept up with so much care, that they either had not come to the knowledge of Mr. Hutchinson, or been denied to him. The original, it is said, belonged to one of the prelate’s domestics, Mr. Trotter, who survived him many years, and to whom the gentleman was nearly allied, whose library was sold. It is therefore most probable, we possess the original manuscript.’

The editors of this little volume appear to be impartial.

B. B.

ART. VII. *Dr. Cullen’s Materia Medica.* (concluded from p. 58.)

THE second volume of this work, is the treatise on drugs, and since we cannot propose such a task to ourselves of our readers as a minute enquiry, we shall revise only the more important articles, observe the detached opinions of the author, and see how they correspond with his general doctrines; for this volume, like the former, contains few facts and much theory.

The

The classes of drugs are these; astringents, tonics, emollients, stimulants, sedantia, refrigerants, antispasmodics, diluents, antacida, antalkalina, antiseptica, errhina, sialagoga, expectorantia, emetica, cathartica, diuretica, diaphoretica, menagoga.—Of these we shall only make a few remarks on tonics, stimulants, and narcotics.—

Bark is the chief of his tonics, and in treating of bark as used in intermittent fevers, he has an observation which we think it our duty to notice.—In his 'First Lines' he agrees, that intermittents are to be cured only by a liberal use of bark, but he makes two absolute exceptions to this general rule, where congestions of the viscera are formed, or where a phlogistic diathesis prevails.—The first of these opinions he has now renounced in the most unequivocal terms, allowing it to be freely used in all cases of abdomical obstructions.—Of the second question, he speaks thus,

'There may still, however, be some exceptions to this general doctrine, not only when there are marks of internal inflammation present, but even where there are marks of a general inflammatory diathesis in the system. This I believe to be always aggravated by the tonic power of the bark, and in such cases accordingly, the bark may not only be hurtful, but as I know from experience, will be ineffectual, till by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic measures, the inflammatory diathesis is removed or much abated.—This is the explanation of the 762d Aph. of Boerhaave, 'Hinc & venæsectio nocet per se semper prodest alias casu ut & tumis exactaque diata.'—It is especially in the case of vernal intermittents that a phlogistic diathesis occurs, and therefore that, upon this and other considerations, the exhibition of the bark in these may be most safely delayed; but still it must be allowed that even in these it may often be exhibited very early.'

This opinion, as old as the discovery of the bark, is very pernicious, and should be refuted; and it is very surprising that though no medicine is of more universal use, no medicine more generally known, and no one more innocent than the bark is, yet there is no medicine concerning which more violent prejudices have always prevailed; indeed there were of late years many physicians who would have given the nostrum of a quack with less timidity and repugnance than they would have prescribed the Peruvian bark. The bark was at first given in insignificant doses, and it was given only in pure intermittents—it was soon found to be as sure a remedy against remittent fever.—Still it was given only in pure remittents where the remission was distinct, and of some duration, and when given in intermittents, they kept clear of the paroxysms, with a most anxious care.—Lastly, it was found safe even in the most regular, continued fever, and was found to be most needed in their most malignant forms.—During all these stages of improvement in practice, the bark was used with much unnecessary care and affected caution; for while the physician gravely counted the critical days, and waited

waited for the remission with a philosophic coolness, the patient was regularly purged by vomiting, purging, and bleeding, and while the great aim should have been to cut short the disease and to save the strength, the disease was protracted by needless delays, the patient was exhausted by the disease and by evacuations, and the fever was changed from tertian, or simple type, to the quartan or most inveterate sort.—The paragraph we have quoted, defends the last and weakest of these prepossessions. As older physicians by their tedious preparations and profuse evacuations sought to expel morbid matter, our celebrated author recommends bleeding, purging, and other antiphlogistic means to obviate phlogistic diathesis, and prepare for the bark.—Thus though our theory is changed, our practice is not improved.

It is not our business to argue and confute, else we might easily prove that this is a mere *simulacrum inflammationis*, and that the paroxysm of an intermittent fever, though attended with high delirium and quick pulse, and resembling in all points a state of high and active inflammation, is yet a state of weakness succeeded by great languor. We might argue, that this state of *apparent* inflammation is produced by debilitating powers, is prevented by stimulants, is cured by bark. We might show that this *simulacrum inflammationis* had deceived Lind and others; that they had used bleeding; that their patients had suddenly expired; that they had seen their error, and reformed their practice; and had lamented their having imbibed at schools a distinction so deceitful, framed in the closet, and so very pernicious in actual practice. We might prove that the very symptoms which have been thought signs of a phlogistic state, have been cured by wine, in Sydenham's practice, and by opium, in that of Dr. Lind. Or we might display the following facts.

That in typhus, there is an *intolerantia lucis*, redness of the eye, flushed face and *delirium ferox*; the pulse throbs, the strength is amazing, and on dissection, the brain is turgid, its vessels are gorged, its membranes are inflamed, and all the viscera are in the same condition; yet all this is cured by pouring in wine in great profusion.

That a long and violent hot stage is thought a most-decided proof of the phlogistic state, yet the same protracted hot stage, with strong pulse, flushed face, and *delirium ferox* appears in the more dangerous intermittents of warm climates where inflammation never prevails, where bleeding is immediately fatal, where bark cannot be a moment delayed, where opium and wine must support the bark.

That in the *frenzy fever*, the most violent and sudden disease arising from the vapour of marshes, the most raging delirium and dreadful heat, bleeding is immediately fatal,

That

That Sydenham had seen, in consequence of bleeding, slight vernal intermittents protracted to the following spring, tertians converted into quartans, and quartans passing through the most malignant forms, and finally terminating in death, by gangrenous inflammation of the tonsils, or by mortal dropy and jaundice.

That Lind had been long seduced by this *ignis fatuus*, and had used bleeding freely, in the first years of his practice, but at last by a great stroke of fortune, he discovered the value of opium, and rejected the lancet; at first he was judiciously timid, but by repeated success, he was assured of its value, and ever after he used opium freely, when others used bleeding; he gave it in the very violence of the hot stage, when those symptoms are raging, which were thought to require the lancet.

That the illustrious Sydenham observes, that the heat, the violent thirst, and every febrile symptom, is best appeased by a cup of wine. Surely the author of the *antiphlogistic* plan, the avowed enemy of the alexipharmic physicians, the man who bled freely, even in the plague itself, must have had strong prejudices against this practice, and to have balanced such prejudices must have seen strong facts.

The facts indeed deserve to be very fully displayed, but it is not our business to argue and refute; still it is our duty to warn our reader when there is ground for doubt, when the question is of importance in *medical practice*; and here the opinion of Dr. Cullen is not only opposed by stubborn facts, but is at variance with his own doctrines:—from his ‘First Lines’ we collect the following definition of the phlogistic state.—

It consists in an increased tension, tone, and activity of the whole sanguiferous system; it is produced by tonic and stimulant powers, more especially by the stimulant and astringent power of cold—it occurs in cold countries, and athletic subjects, and is to be cured by evacuations and low diet—the diathesis exists not in one part, but in the whole system, and every inflammatory fever has always a continued type.—

The disposition to intermittent fever, much more to fever itself, is, in all respects, the very reverse of this. They are most exposed to fever, who by their age, sex, or mode of life are in a state of weakness—all those who are naturally weak, as women, children, and old men—those who are convalescent, or who labour under actual disease—those who are exposed to sedative powers, as cold, moisture, evacuations, and the depressing passions; and this predisposition is chiefly observed in the warm regions, or in the warmer seasons of cold climates.—The disease is immediately produced by marsh miasmata, the most noxious sedative except contagion.—It is prevented by cold, exercise, cold baths, a generous diet, and wine, and it is to be cured only by bark.

We may leave the most ignorant to decide, whether the two states are consistent with each other; whether phlogistic diathesis, and intermittent fever, can ever meet in the same system.

Of *stimulants* the following definition is given, 'it seems enough to observe that we know in general, that the nervous powers may be in different states of mobility, and that there are substances which, applied to the nerves, have the power of increasing or diminishing the mobility of the fluid contained in them; the former we name stimulants, the latter sedatives.'—There are many little slips of doctrine, which perfectly harmonise with this curious definition, and since these compose the chief bulk of the book, surely the author did not mean that the ingenuity of them should be overlooked: after some pages of dissertation, he explains the operation of stimulants thus.

'It seems to be an operation on the nervous papillæ of the skin, when a *certain gentle undulatory motion* applied to the skin, produces a sense of *tickling*, which *often* proves stimulant. It is also chiefly an operation, not only upon the same organ, but partly also upon that of the common sensibility, when certain substances applied to the skin, produce a sense of *itching*, which is always stimulant, and often continues till it produces redness, and other circumstances of inflammation. These are the observations which I can make, on the action of stimulants applied to organs of sense.'

And this is a full and true account of the whole affair.

We shall now give a specimen of the author, and of the book, which will perfectly determine the character of both; and it is not a slip of chance, but a regular and systematic arrangement.

The chief of his list of stimulants are; lavender, baum, rosemary, ground-ivy, thyme, anise, coriander, fennel, onions, leeks, pine, and juniper, turpentine, cinnamon, pepper, and ginger.

Contrasted to these, which are his chief stimulants, we have the following list of sedatives, *opium, camphire, saffron, wine, ardent spirits!*

The doctrine of narcotics also is curious beyond any thing we have met with, even in his own physiology of the nervous system; it is contained in these words.

'The general effects of narcotics, and perhaps every particular effect that has been taken notice of, we suppose to depend on the power these substances have in diminishing the *mobility*, and in a *certain manner, suspending the motion* of the nervous fluid.—And, as we take it here for granted, that all exercise of sense and voluntary motion, depend upon the motions of the nervous fluid *to and from the brain*, we conclude that sleep consists in a suspension of these motions.' P. 226.

Whence we may readily conclude, that the narcotic, having in a certain manner suspended the motion of the nervous fluid, the subject could not be capable of sensation, and could not be

be roused by any power of excitement—or being roused from the lethargic sleep produced by opium, he would find himself awake and in health, without the power of receiving impressions, or performing motions; or he would be susceptible of impression, and capable of motion, while the nervous fluid continued arrested, immoveable and torpid, or he must have been in a deep sleep, from a fixed state of the nervous fluid, with his nervous system still awake to any the slightest impression.—Some one of these conclusions cannot be avoided, and all of them are too absurd to deserve argument.

Our author goes on in the same ingenious and amusing manner to observe, ‘that when no sleep is produced, the conflict arising between the stimulant irritations, and the sedative power of opium, gives a further irritation to the system, which is often very hurtful to it.’—And it is amazing we have not here his favorite *archæus*, or *vis medicatrix naturæ*, fighting through the confusion of the stimulant irritations—and it is the greater pity, since a very little matter would serve the turn, for ‘it is to be remarked, that the conflict just now mentioned, arises from the dose of opium being too small, and where a larger would prevail over the irritation more entirely.’

After much theory, and many trivial remarks on the use of opium in fevers, the author says,

‘These are the remarks I have to offer on the use of opium in continued fevers. Many are more fond of a more free use of it, than had been common before, and have believed that this was introduced by a certain noted teacher and author: but I assert, that I myself was the first who freely and largely employed opium in fevers, under certain restrictions indeed, which, neglected by other practitioners, have occasioned much mischief.’

Let the reader be informed, that though Dr. Cullen's doctrine be founded on fever, yet he never published this new practice in his First Lines—that while Brown lived, the noted teacher and author here alluded to, this challenge was never given—that Dr. Cullen was no less averse to the practice, than to the doctrine of this teacher; that the very publick and noted dispute with this author, arose from the point in question—that in the pamphlets which followed, and which dishonoured all who took any share in the dispute, the accusation was, that Dr. Brown had secretly conveyed doses of opium to a young pupil, who lay ill of the contagious fever.—We need hardly ask whether it be prudent to provoke this investigation in these circumstances, or whether it be honest to call the question at so late an hour.

No matter by whom divulged; physicians are now informed of a most useful fact, that opium is of great use in typhous fevers,

fevers, and it is so well confirmed, that all sects agree in the truth of the observation.

It must appear singular, and may be thought perverse, that we have been employed only in refuting doctrines. Many have formed sanguine expectations of a long promised book, and many will exclaim, is there in this great work nothing to be found new or uncommon? no peculiar virtues discovered in certain medicines? no new mode of exhibiting the various drugs? nor any hints of certain medicines curing diseases, in which they had seldom or never been proposed? are there no new means of procuring the active parts? nor more certain information of the climates or plants from which unknown drugs are procured? There is indeed nothing—nothing which can give evidence of the successful practice of a life-time, nor of that wide communication, which every learned man is anxious to establish.—The author gives the history of no one drug—he proposes no peculiar forms for extemporaneous prescription—he scarcely determines a single dose;—and this book, which is dignified with the title of a *Treatise of the Materia Medica*, is but a crude and ill-digested mass of the opinions and doctrines of the author. We have a slip from the doctrine of the nerves, to explain stimulants and narcotics—a detail of the balance in the circulating system, to explain the operation of cathartics—a slip from the doctrine of spasm, to explain refrigerants and emetics—in place of new observations, confirmed by cases, we have only scraps of theory, interspersed with the most trivial facts. We would not injure the character of any book, by oblique censures of the general plan, or carping criticisms on little faults; but when we think a book at once defective in the plan, and in the execution, we declare our opinion openly and freely, and perhaps that opinion may be more severe where we have reason to be jealous, lest the authority of a great name should hang a bias on the judgment of the public.

A. A.

ART. VIII. *Experiments and Observations on the Horley-Green Spaw, near Halifax: to which is added, a short Account of Two other Mineral Waters, in Yorkshire.* By Thomas Garnet, M. D. 8vo. 86 pages. Price 2s. Bradford, Nicholson. London, Knott. 1790.

THE water which is the subject of this essay, springs from the side of a hill at Horley-Green, near Halifax, in Yorkshire. The spring has been but lately discovered, its medicinal powers have been still more recently noticed, and this is the first publication in which its analysis has been made known.

The improvements in modern chemistry, have, in no instance, been more successfully applied, than in the investigation of the component principles of mineral waters; the excellent directions

tions for this purpose, given by the late illustrious Bergman, having not only very much facilitated enquiries of this kind, but rendered their results much more satisfactory than heretofore. In making the present analysis, Dr. Garnet has apparently taken Bergman for his guide, but he has not made a sufficient number of experiments to ascertain the ingredients in this water, nor does he appear to have possessed even the most necessary reagents, such as acid of sugar, nitrated silver, &c. From 17 experiments only, the author concludes, that a wine gallon of this water contains,

		dwts.		
' Of earth of iron, or ochre	-	1	0	0
Vitriolated iron, or sal-martis	-	8	8	8
Alum	-	2	9	2
Vitriolated lime	-	1	13	0
Dephlogistified martial vitriol	-	0	14	0
Aerial acid or fixed air 18 cubic inches.'				

The predominant impregnation of the water is evidently therefore that of a martial salt and of alum; it resembles, our author says, that of the Hartfell Spaw, near Moffat, in Scotland, an account of which is given by Dr. Horseburgh, in the first volume of the Edinburgh physical and literary essays, and which has been also lately recommended by Dr. Percival of Manchester, in the second volume of the London Medical Memoirs. Dr. Garnet thinks, however, that the Horley-Green water, is more strongly impregnated with iron than the Hartfell spring, and indeed that it is the strongest chalybeate known. After finishing his analysis and offering some conjectures respecting the manner in which nature prepares these waters, which, however, are not at all new, as like most other writers on the subject, he considers the martial impregnation to be derived principally from the decomposition of pyrites, he proceeds to enumerate the diseases in which, as a tonic, it is likely to be serviceable; these are dyspepsy, diabetes, and hæmorrhages, the tonic gout, nervous and hypochondriacal affections, and all diseases produced by debility; he adds also some general directions respecting the mode of taking the water, and some cautions which ought to be observed by those who drink it, chiefly regarding diet, exercise, and cold bathing; and his account of the salutary effects of the water, receives confirmation from cases which are subjoined, some of which occurred to the author himself, and others were communicated by respectable practitioners in the neighbourhood.

The two other waters alluded to in the title page, were but slightly examined by our author; the one is that of the Redmire Spaw, near Bingley, in Yorkshire, and contains iron dissolved by aerial acid; and the other is at Batley, in the same county, and is strongly impregnated with hepatic air.

Dr.

Dr. Garnet certainly deserves thanks for having excited the attention of the public to these waters, and we should imagine, though chalybeate springs are the most numerous of the mineral waters in this kingdom, that the Horley-Green water will soon rise into reputation. R.

ART. IX. *Truth Vindicated ; or, the Specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained.* By William Rowley, M. D. 8vo. 49 pages. Wingrave. 1790.

THE Doctor complains that he has been attacked in the newspapers, on account of the definitions he published on mental derangement, insinuating that no medical authority defended those propositions. These charges he confutes at greater length than they seemed to merit. A single page would have been sufficient for his purpose of proving that in the case alluded to the mania was symptomatic. The Doctor has ransacked his library for proofs, authorities and quotations, which add nothing to his victory, although they may grace his triumph. C. C.

ART. X. *A short Account of the Method of treating Scrofula, and other Glandular Affections; the inveterate Cutaneous Diseases; commonly called Scurvy and Leprosy: also Ring-Worms, Tetters, Siphylitic Scurs, Scabs, Blisters, Ulcerations, &c.* By J. Rymer, Surgeon. 8vo. 35 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Evans. 1790.

THIS is one of the many publications which are constantly issuing from the press, recommending nostrums and modes of treating diseases peculiar to certain individuals. In the present, Mr. Rymer invites scrophulous and scorbutic patients to put themselves under his care, at Reigate, in Surrey; and for various other diseases, he recommends his cardiac tincture, his febrifuge, detergent and alterative pill, his anti-asthmatic pill, and his pectoral medicine. At the same time he declares, 'that he has no secrets in whatever regards the health of mankind, or of any of God's creatures, which he wishes to conceal from the public.' Perhaps he thinks himself justified in this declaration, because he gives an account of other remedies which he uses, and because he has added, both in Latin and English, some formulæ, most of which are taken from the last London Pharmacopœia. P.

ART. XI. *A General History of Quadrupeds.* The Figures engraved on Wood by T. Bewick. 8vo. 456 p. pr. 8s. in boards. Robinsons. 1790.

THIS entertaining and judicious compilation, for thus we are led, though not with strict propriety, to term any addition to natural

natural history, which is rather a summary of what has been already recorded, than a relation of new facts that extend the boundary of human knowledge, is illustrated by a number of beautiful wood cuts, executed with a degree of taste and simplicity, superior to any thing of the kind we have before seen in this country.

If it were possible to give two or three specimens they would speak very forcibly for themselves; however, as this is a vain wish, we very warmly recommend this amusing, interesting work to our readers, and especially to young people, who will find in it much useful information, clothed in the most alluring garb. There is a dryness in natural history when technical terms are used, and the subjects are systematically arranged for the natural philosopher, which renders the pursuit of the most pleasant knowledge that youth can attain a wearisome task. It can scarcely be doubted, that the young mind ought to be unfolded by becoming acquainted with the properties, and history, of surrounding objects, and mount from the simple instincts of animals, to the more complex operations of intellect; but this will be a thorny path, if, what ought to strike the senses, only furnishes employment for a cultivated understanding. We make these observations more pointedly to praise the present work, because the information which it contains, is delivered in an easy style, and many anecdotes enliven, even while they throw new light on the historic narrations.

The history of the mule will serve as an instance.

P. 10. ' This useful and hardy animal is the offspring of the horse and the ass; and being barren, furnishes us with an indisputable proof that the two species are perfectly distinct. Nature has providently stopped the further propagation of these heterogeneous productions, to preserve uncontaminated the form of each animal; without which regulation, the races would, in a short time, be mixed with each other, and every creature, losing its original perfection, would rapidly degenerate.

' The common mule is very healthy, and will live above thirty years: it is found very serviceable in carrying burthens, particularly in mountainous and stony places, where horses are not so sure-footed. The size and strength of our breed has lately been much improved by the importation of Spanish male-asses; and it were much to be wished that the useful qualities of this animal were more attended to: for by proper care in its breaking, its natural obstinacy would be in a great measure corrected: and it might be formed with success for the saddle, the draught, or the burthen.

' People of the first quality in Spain are drawn by mules, where fifty or sixty guineas is no uncommon price for them; nor is it surprising, when we consider how far they excel the horse in travelling in a mountainous country, the mule being able to tread securely, where the former can hardly stand. Their manner of going down the precipices of the Alps, the Andes, &c. is very

very extraordinary ; and with it we will conclude their history. In these passages, on one side, are steep eminences, and on the other, frightful abysses ; and, as they generally follow the direction of the mountain, the road, instead of lying in a level, forms at every little distance steep declivities, of several hundred yards downward. These can only be descended by mules ; and the animal itself seems sensible of the danger, and the caution that is to be used in such descents. When they come to the edge of one of these descents, they stop without being checked by the rider ; and if he inadvertently attempts to spur them on, they continue immovable. They seem all this time ruminating on the danger which lies before them, and preparing themselves for the encounter. They not only attentively view the road, but tremble and snort at the danger. Having prepared for the descent, they place their fore feet in a posture, as if they were stopping themselves ; they then also put their hinder feet together, but a little forward, as if they were going to lie down. In this attitude having taken as it were a survey of the road, they slide down with the swiftness of a meteor. In the mean time, all the rider has to do, is to keep himself fast on the saddle, without checking the rein, for the least motion is sufficient to disorder the equilibrium of the mule ; in which case, they both unavoidably perish. But their address in this rapid descent is truly wonderful ; for in their swiftest motion, when they seem to have lost all government of themselves, they follow exactly the different windings of the road, as if they had previously settled in their minds the rout they were to follow, and taken every precaution for their safety. In this journey, the natives place themselves along the sides of the mountains, and holding by the roots of the trees, animate the beasts with shouts, and encourage them to persevere. Some mules, after being long used to these journies, acquire a kind of reputation for their safety and skill ; and their value rises in proportion to their fame.

The history of the dog is particularly amusing ; we shall select the account of the shepherd's dog.

P. 284. 'This useful animal, ever faithful to his charge, reigns at the head of the flock ; where he is better heard, and more attended to, than even the voice of the shepherd. Safety, order, and discipline, are the fruits of his vigilance and activity.

'In these large tracts of land, which, in many parts of our island, are solely appropriated to the feeding of sheep and other cattle, this sagacious animal is of the utmost importance. Immense flocks may be seen continually ranging over those extensive wilds, as far as the eye can reach, seemingly without controul. Their only guide is the shepherd, attended by his faithful dog, the constant companion of his toils ; he receives his commands, and is always prompt to execute them ; he is the watchful guardian of the flock, prevents them from straggling, keeps them together, and conducts them from one part of their pasture to another ; and will not suffer any stranger to mix with them, but carefully keeps off every intruder. In driving a number of sheep to any distant part, a well-trained dog never fails to confine them to the road,
watches

watches every avenue that leads from it, where he takes his stand, threatening every delinquent: he pursues the straggler, if any should escape; and forces them into order, without doing them the least injury. If the herdsman be obliged to leave them, he depends upon his dog to keep the flock together; and as soon as he hears the well-known signal, this faithful creature conducts them to his master, though at a considerable distance.

‘There is a very remarkable singularity in the feet of the shepherd’s dog: all of them have one, and some two toes more than other dogs, though they seem not to be of much use. They appear to be destitute of muscles, and hang dangling at the hind part of the leg, more like an unnatural excrescence than a necessary part of the animal. But the adage, “that nature has made nothing in vain,” ought to correct our decision on their utility, which probably may exist unknown to us.

‘This breed of dogs, at present, appears to be preserved in the greatest purity, in the northern parts of Scotland; where its aid is highly necessary in managing the numerous herds of sheep bred in those extensive wilds!’

As a further specimen, we are tempted to add an extract from the history of the wild cat.

P. 190. ‘Wild cats are found, with very little variety, in almost every climate. They existed in America before its discovery by the Europeans. One of them was brought to Columbus, which was of the ordinary size, of a brownish grey color, with a long tail. They are common in many places of Asia and Africa.

‘Sparmann gives a description of one which he shot at the Cape, which was in every respect similar to those of this country. It was of a grey color; and measured, from the nose to the tail, nearly twenty two inches. The tail was thirteen inches long. Its height was about a foot and a half. Its intestines were full of moles and rats.

‘Some wild cats have been taken in this kingdom of a most enormous size; we recollect one having been killed in the county of Cumberland, which measured from its nose to the end of its tail, upwards of five feet.

‘The province of Chorazan, in Persia, is particularly famous for a most beautiful cat, about the size of the tame one, of a fine grey colour, without any mixture, and as soft and shining as silk.

‘It is darker on the back, softening by degrees towards the breast and belly, where it is almost white. The tail is long, and covered with hair, five or six inches in length. The animal frequently turns it upon its back, like a squirrel; the point of it resembles a plume of feathers.

‘The cat of Angora differs greatly from the wild cat, in having much longer hair, especially about the neck, where it forms a fine ruff, and gives the creature a lion-like appearance. Some of these are of a silvery whiteness, and silky texture; others are of a dun colour, mixed with yellow!’

We have given very copious extracts from this work, in order to induce parents to purchase it for their children; persuaded that it will afford them a fund of instruction and entertainment.

tainment. We have already mentioned the cuts; but it is necessary to add, that beside the subjects of the history, many little elegant vignettes, simple transcripts of nature, adorn the volume, calculated to engage the attention and cultivate the taste.

ART. XII. *An Essay on Vision, briefly explaining the Fabric of the Eye, and the Nature of Vision: intended for the Service of those whose Eyes are weak or impaired: enabling them to form an accurate Idea of the true State of their Sight, the Means of preserving it, together with proper Rules for ascertaining when Spectacles are necessary, and how to choose them without injuring the Sight.* By George Adams. 8vo. 153 p. Pr. 3s. in boards. Adams. 1790.

THE importance of this subject, and the necessity of warning the ignorant not to *tamper* with their eyes, must appear very obvious, because it is almost become proverbial; we shall not then detain our readers by animadversions on the acknowledged usefulness of the treatise, but refer them to the preface for a just and unassuming account of the book.

‘The following essay is so short, that there is no occasion for a long preface to introduce it to the reader’s notice. One of the principal ends of it is to do away a general prejudice in favour of spectacles, namely, that they act as preservers; a prejudice which has caused numbers to use glasses, before they could be of any essential service; who thereby force their eyes into an unnatural state, and bring on a very unpleasant habit. To remedy this evil, the marks are distinctly pointed out, which determine when the use of glasses will be serviceable to the eye. By an attention to the rules here laid down, they will be taught neither to anticipate evil, by a premature use of spectacles; nor, by too long a delay, to strain and injure their sight.

‘A second end was, to diffuse more generally a knowledge of the subject among the venders of this article, particularly those who live in the country; and this was the more necessary, as numerous instances are continually occurring to every optician, of those whose sight has been injured by an improper choice of spectacles.

‘The nature of the essay has given me an opportunity of pointing out rules for the preservation of the sight, and avoiding what may be hurtful to it. Among the latter, the two principal articles are, the use of reading glasses, and opaque shades to candles; both of which, I have reason to think, are extremely prejudicial to the eyes.

‘As this essay may probably fall into the hands of those who may have no opportunity of consulting more scientific works, I have concluded it with an account of squinting, the proper methods of ascertaining the nature of it, and the best known remedies for it.

‘I have here to retract an error, into which, in common with most late anatomists, I have fallen, with respect to the structure of

of the iris, and the situation of the crystalline, which I should have avoided, had the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, for the year 1788," fallen sooner into my hands. It is there shewn, by Mr. O'Halloran, that the iris is not flat, but very convex, and that the inside of the iris adheres closely to the anterior part of the vitreous humour, except where it opens for the lodgment of the crystalline, and consequently that there is no posterior chamber for the aqueous humour. For a fuller account I must refer the reader to the author's paper.

'I have subjoined a list of the authors to whom I am indebted for my information on the subject of this essay.'

It is not necessary to insert the names of the distinguished writers Mr. A. has made use of; it is sufficient to say, that the collected information is well digested, and the cautions of experience sensible and humane. However, beside the immediate usefulness of the advice, which must be apparent, a little compendious account of vision, we should suppose, would be acceptable to many readers, who, though they have neither leisure nor courage to take up a more scientific treatise, yet might wish to obtain such a general idea of the construction of that admirable organ the eye, as would gratify their curiosity, and prevent their being led astray by gross prejudices. So convinced are we that the eye is frequently injured by the thoughtless inattention of ignorance, that we are led to recommend this rational essay to those who, in their full strength, never dream that the hour of weakness will come, and may be hastened by indiscretion. The plates will be found useful to illustrate the subjects.

ART. XIII. *Moral and Philosophical Estimates of the State and Faculties of Man; and of the Nature and Sources of Human Happiness. A Series of Didactic Lectures.* In Four Vols. small 8vo. 1383 pages. Price 16s. in boards. White. 1789.

THESE lectures, as they are called, are a weak translation of Zollikofer's * sensible *sermons*, which have been deservedly celebrated throughout Germany, as rational, persuasive discourses, calculated to rouse the attention, and improve the understanding of a very numerous class of readers. They contain much sound reasoning, and clearness of judgment; yet, the author seems never to have forgotten that the greater number of men have not been accustomed to think, and therefore must be instructed in a manner adapted to their languid unex-

* Zollikofer's Predigten ueber die Würde der Menschen, &c.
—Sermons on the Dignity of Man, and the Value of the chief Things that constitute human Happiness. Why the author's name has been concealed, and the title altered, in this anonymous publication, we are not informed.

exercised faculties. There is a manly plainness running through the style of the original, which must excite respect, whilst, in many passages, a sudden glow of eloquence fastens on the affections, and sinks the instruction deeper than dry arguments ever can. Every where, indeed, appears that degree of earnest sincerity, which gives a commanding dignity to the simplest language, seldom to be found in more laboured compositions, when a more ignoble pursuit animates the abilities of the writer, or attempts at elegance absorb the mind, and render the sentiments coldly correct. Earnest, however, as this excellent man was to improve his hearers, he never suffers his imagination to be heated, and the cautious good sense with which he chooses the middle path, when he treats various opinions that have often separated worthy men, proves that his head ever remained cool, though his heart grew warmer and warmer by a constant endeavour to enlighten his fellow creatures. The contents of the first volume will be sufficient to point out the practical tendency of these sermons, which we recommend to families, as particularly proper for social reading.

‘Wherein the dignity of man consists.—What is in opposition to the dignity of man.—How and by what means Christianity restores the dignity of man.—The value of human life.—The value of health.—The value of riches.—The value of honour.—The value of sensual pleasures.—The value of spiritual pleasures.—The value of devotion.’

The sermon on the value of sensual pleasures deserves to be distinguished, for the author has judiciously steered clear of the two opposite extremes into which moralists have been so apt to fall; we shall subjoin two quotations from it.

P. 247. ‘Be prudent, careful, and conscientious in the choice of your pleasures. Do not imagine the first that solicits you to be the best. This is to do like children, who are yet defective in that which generally distinguishes men from the inferior animals, I mean judgment, and follow instinct more than consideration and reflection. Men are to distinguish themselves from children by the selection of their pleasures. Suffer no pleasure to impose upon you, to persuade or beguile you, to which of yourself you are not inclined; or which, according to time, and your present disposition, you had rather change for another, perhaps some nobler pleasure.’

‘A third rule, that may assist us in the choice of our pleasures, is this: always prefer those pleasures and diversions which are at the same time profitable, to such as are simply pleasures and diversions, or the advantage whereof is very remote and almost imperceptible. In this view, the more mental pleasures have a manifest preference to the barely sensual. When I please my palate by well-tasted, or charm it by generous and racy wine; when I flatter my olfactory nerves by aromatic and delicious odours; when I delight myself in the sensations of a genial warmth, a refreshing breeze, or other gentle impressions on the
organs

organs of feeling ; when I beguile the tediousness of time by honest diversion ; when I totally unbend, and yield alternately to the sweet impressions of outward things ; all this is real pleasure ; but it is merely pleasure, nothing but pleasure ; that is sometimes advantageous in its consequences, but never of itself. As often, on the other hand, as I engage in useful and instructive conversation, or sensible discourse ; as often as I contemplate the beauties of nature, or the harmony of sounds, or the works of art, with earnestness and sentiment ; as often as I administer wholesome food to my mind, my sagacity and my sensibility, by reading or hearing ; as often as I employ myself in reflection or devotion, or in the works of beneficence ; so often I enjoy pleasure, actual pleasure, but not merely pleasure. I at the same time enjoy a useful exercise of my mental powers, of my taste, my sensibility, and my talents, and accordingly forward my perfection and felicity. Therefore continue no labour to absolute fatigue, till you are quite weakened and exhausted, and so force yourself to seek mere pleasure, or rather a not disagreeable inactivity and repose, for attending to your health or your life. If then the choice of your pleasures depends on yourself, and you may enjoy one as well as another without detriment ; prefer that which by a moderate employment affords you recreation and exercise at once ; to that which barely gives you rest, or barely pleasure, or inspires you with new strength and vigour only in its effects.

Fourthly, let no sensual pleasure become a passion, if you would not run the hazard of losing your freedom, and of falling into the most lamentable bondage. He that indulges himself as frequently in sensual pleasure as he has the means and opportunities for it, will soon find that he cannot forego it without uneasiness and pain : and he who cannot deprive himself of it, without thinking himself miserable, will soon find it become a passion ; that is, he will no longer be able to withstand the calls and allurements of it—will prefer it to all other kinds of pleasure, sacrifice them all to that one, and think himself happy in the enjoyment of that alone. And when he once is so far gone, how can the man still preserve his freedom ? how will he be able to do that which reason and conscience in all events enjoin him to perform as the fittest and best ? how often will he neglect the most urgent affairs, and violate the most sacred duties, for pursuing this pleasure which is every thing to him ! how often will the bare want of this, or the impossibility of enjoying it, render him averse and unfit to any other exertion of his faculties, indispose him for any serious business, for any necessary employment !—and how can a man in this situation be happy ? nay, the oftener he must deny himself the pleasure he so passionately pursues (and neither his own nature, nor the nature of other things and other men, will allow him so frequently to enjoy it as he would wish) the oftener therefore he must deny himself to it, so much the oftener must he, more or less, be miserable. Would you then avoid this bondage and this misery ? then suffer not the inclination to sensual pleasure to get the command over you ; allow it not to become so violent as that you cannot withstand it. To this

end, accustom yourselves to abstinence from this kind of pleasures. Enjoy them not so frequently as circumstances and time permit: not so frequently as you have opportunities and inclination thereto. Break off from them at times, on purpose, that you may learn to be deprived of them without anxiety or vexation: merely that you may maintain the command over yourself, and the rights of your reason and liberty; merely that you may not become the slaves to such things, as you probably must, one time or other, relinquish whether you will or no, and the privation of which would render you unhappy, if you had previously accustomed yourself to it. Hard as the observance of this rule may appear, first, it is absolutely necessary for every man who would be wise and virtuous, and capable of lasting peace and a solid felicity.

We shall close our review with an extract from a discourse on the value of Sensibility.

P.6. Vol.2. 'For acquiring a just idea of sensibility, we must take care not to confound it with sensitiveness, or simply take them for one and the same. When we are easily affected by the things we see, and hear and feel; or by the representations we form to ourselves of absent, visible, spiritual subjects; or by the images which our imagination or inventive faculty holds up to us, of mere possibilities or of actual existencies; when the agreeable or disagreeable impressions which either of them make upon us sink deep, and easily and suddenly seize upon our whole sensitive faculty, easily and suddenly move us to joy or to sorrow, to weeping or to laughter, to love or to hatred, to zeal or to anger, to transports of delight, or to the pungency of affliction; we are then acutely sensitive: and, when this sensitiveness is ennobled and exalted; when it chiefly displays itself in regard to moral objects, to more refined beauties, and to sublimer pleasures; when it sharpens our sentiments of what is right and wrong, good and bad, becoming and unbecoming, generous and ungenerous; and makes us readily observe and acutely feel this difference in such things, persons, actions, and events, wherein the generality of mankind perceive and feel nothing,—then are we sensible. A few antithetical exemplifications will set this matter in a more perspicuous light. The merely sensitive man is rather moved by the surface and the exterior of things; the man of sensibility more by their intrinsic qualities and real excellency. The former is in particular easily moved to displeasure and to anger; the other is adapted to all, and chiefly the gentler, nobler kinds of sentiments. The former is more agitated by strong and violent impressions; the latter more touched and affected by the milder and more gentle. The former is more sensible to the grand, the extraordinary, and the striking; the latter, more to the fine, the noble, the unobserved and despised beautiful and good. The sensitive man is irritated at the injury he receives or is offered; the man of sensibility is troubled likewise on account of the injury his enemy his doing to himself, and the affliction he is preparing for himself, sooner or later to undergo. The sensitive man is more frequently moved to compassion by the loud complaints and the copious tears of the unhappy;

happy; the man of sensibility is also affected by the silent expressions of the pain, the troubles, and the want which he interests himself in, in regard of every creature. The sensitive man loves rather gay and noisy pleasures and diversions; the man of sensibility seeks most the charms of quiet, domestic, gentle joys. The sensitive man rejoices in the good actions of the philanthropist and the patriot; the man of sensibility is likewise delighted in the tears that stand in the eyes of the child, when he hears of noble deeds, which he wishes to have done himself. The sensitive man is full of feeling towards whatever has a visible and intimate influence on himself and his; the man of sensibility is also moved by the remoter and more hidden consequences of things; and nothing is totally foreign to him, nothing indifferent, that relates to any living being capable of feeling and of happiness. In short, sensibility is enlarged, refined and generous sensation; it is either a higher degree, a peculiar direction or disposition, or a nobler use and exhibition of it.

‘ Now, if sensation be of itself a true and honourable prerogative of man, then sensibility must be as much so and more.

‘ But, as the former may be sometimes rightly employed, sometimes abused, and therefore sometimes useful and at others hurtful to mankind, so likewise it fares with the latter. There is a real and a false, a laudable and a blameable, an innocent and a dangerous sensibility.

M.

ART. XIV. *Practical Sermons, selected and abridged from various Authors.* By J. Charlesworth, M. A. &c. Small 8vo. Vol. II. 272 pages. Price 3s. sewed. Newark, Allin and Ridge. London, Johnson. 1789.

THE first volume of Mr. C.'s collection was reviewed in Vol. I. p. 193. We then hinted a wish that our benevolent editor would endeavour to select the most animated essays which the language would furnish on the necessary subjects, and which might be level to the capacities of those for whom they were intended. In this volume we are happy to say that Mr. C. has profited from our hint, though we still think he may improve in this respect in his future volumes, and particularly if he will look among the more modern specimens of British eloquence.

The following extract will afford a fair sample of the style of these discourses, p. 226.

‘ Fix then this conclusion in your minds, that whatever destroys your virtue, effectually destroys your happiness. *Keep thy heart with all diligence.* Watch and govern it with the greatest care. For out of it are the issues of happiness. In no station, in no period, think yourselves secure from the dangers which spring from your passions. Every age and every station they beset: from youth to grey hairs, and from the peasant to the prince.

‘ At your first setting out in life, especially whilst unacquainted with the world and its snares,—when every pleasure enchants

with

with its smile, and every object shines with the bright gloss of novelty, beware of the seducing appearances, which surround you; and recollect what others have suffered from the power of headstrong desires. If you allow your passions to take the lead, you become the most wretched of all slaves. If you suffer wicked inclinations to take possession of your mind, you may date from that moment the ruin of your tranquility.

‘Nor with the season of youth does the danger end. To the impetuosity of youthful desires succeed the more sober, but not less dangerous attachments of advancing years: when the passions which are connected with interest and ambition, begin their reign; and frequently extend their malignant influence even to those periods of life, which ought to be most tranquil, and most indifferent to the concerns of this world. From the first to the last of man’s abode on earth, the discipline must never be laid aside of guarding the heart from the dominion of the passions.’

Mr. Charlesworth promises to give a general table of contents, and the names of the authors, at the end of the fourth volume.

D.

ART. XV. *The Grounds and Reasons of the Truth of Christianity, by Way of Question and Answer: designed for the Use of the Younger, and less instructed Christians.* By the late Reverend Mr. Milway. 8vo. 43 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Johnson. 1790.

MOST other catechisms, both for the young and for adults, have contained the *doctrines* of our religion, and being regulated by the particular opinions of a sect, have been consequently confined and narrowed as to their usefulness. The object of the pamphlet before us, is to explain the evidences of christianity, and exhibit the proofs of its truth and authority, in an easy and familiar manner, adapted not only to the capacities of young persons, but to the convenience of those christians who have little opportunity, or perhaps ability, to consult larger treatises. The evidence upon which the truth of the Old Testament stands, and the grounds upon which we receive it as a revelation from God, are first considered, and from these the author proceeds to the New Testament dispensation; the life and conduct of Jesus Christ; the prophecies which preceded him; the miracles he performed; and the nature and effects of the doctrines he taught. The authors to whom Mr. Milway acknowledges his obligations are, Grotius, Clarke, Lardner, Chandler and Grove. Upon the whole, we think that he has performed an acceptable service to rational Christianity, and that this catechism will be found very useful to the persons for whom it is intended, and who may wish, with St. Paul, to *prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.*

C. C.

ART.

ART. XVI. *Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym o grynhoed Owen Jones, a William Owen, i. e. The Poems of David ab Gwilym, collected by Owen Jones, and William Owen. Small 8vo. 592 p. Pr. 5s. 6d. in boards. Williams. 1789.*

THE fame of this ancient bard, and the labour taken by the curious to transcribe his works, for four hundred years, will render this publication highly acceptable to those who have a taste for antiquity, and Welsh poetry. The Welsh language is uncommonly copious and sonorous, especially considering the calamitous and depressed situation of the Britons for so many centuries. Besides, it is undoubtedly as original and ancient a language as any in the world, and capable, if properly managed, of very extraordinary powers, of which Gwilym's poems would supply us with many instances, though they are not so crouded with alliteration, and frequently chiming rhymes, as others of a later date; for no language that we are acquainted with can bear to be tortured as this often is, in many of their more modern and much-boasted of twenty-four measures.

David ab Gwilym was born in 1340, at Brogynin, in the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, in the county of Cardigan. His father was Gwilym Gam, (a relation of Ivor Hael, lord of Maesaleg, in Monmouthshire, an ancestor of the present family of the Morgans of Tredegar,) and his mother was Ardudful, sister of Llewelyn ab Gwilym Fychan, stiled lord of Cardigan; possessed of Emlyn and Cryngae, in Carmarthenshire, and Dolgoch, in Cardiganshire; in whose family, at Emlyn, the infant bard was nursed and educated till he was 15 years of age; at which period he removed, after a short stay with his parents, and settled as steward and private tutor in the family of Ivor Hael, who (notwithstanding a short displeasure on account of some overtures made by the tutor to his fair pupil, which she encouraged, and for which she was compelled to take the veil) continued during his life, by his hospitality, generosity and friendship, to be the bard's, *et præsidium et dulce docus*.

Gwilym, like other itinerant bards of that age, often visited different parts of the principality, and was so universally admired, that he has been claimed by the men of Anglesea, as their countryman; he was known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and the nightingale of Teivi Vale, in Cardiganshire.

Excepting music and a few Latin words, which he might pick up at mass, it cannot be ascertained, from his works, that he had any acquaintance with the sciences or learned languages: for his poems chiefly consist of lively descriptions of nature, written in pure unadulterated Welsh.

As to the learning, in fact, of the British bards, they appear to have very little of what may be stiled literature among them, excepting a critical knowledge of their own language, and of their various poetical measures; but owe all their merit to nature.

ture. So that we seldom meet with any allusions to history, or any classical authors, but only to some of their ancient bards, or to some traditionary legend of their own countrymen. Some of them, indeed, allude to Ovid and Virgil, though they do not seem to have read their works; and to have a confused idea of Homer's heroes, particularly those of the Trojan side, as they pride themselves on being descended from Æneas and the companions of his flight.

With respect to his manners, he differed little from the wits and poets of modern times. This volume, being but a part of his works, shews how justly he has been styled the Welsh Ovid. Of 262 odes, 15 are dedicated to the virtues, family, and memory of his patron, Ivor Hael; 7 to the virtuous Duddgu, who rejected his suit; 106, to Morfydd, a lady of great beauty, but of easy virtue, whom the poet first clandestinely married; then unwillingly was forced to resign her to a man of fortune; afterwards seduced her from her husband; and though fined and imprisoned for it, persevered in celebrating her as long as she lived. There are eight odes on the contest between our poet and Gryffydd Gryg, a rival bard from Anglesea. His pointed satire proved as fatal to another rival, as Archilochus's lambics were to Lycambis; for Rhys Morgan upon hearing No. 230 rehearsed in a public assembly of the bards, was so hurt, that he immediately dropped down dead—104, on various amorous subjects—10, consisting of praises of the living, and elegies on the dead, and 10 composed near his death, about the year 1400, containing penitent reflections upon the vanities and follies of life—Christ's image—his virtues—passion—redemption—confession of sin—the terrors of death and judgment, all marked with the divinity of the times. The 15th poem in the appendix is quoted in the Flores Poetarum, and Dr. Davies's dictionary, as Jeuan Brydyddhîr's, a bard of the 15th century.

David ab Gwilym died about the year 1400, aged about 60, and was buried at Ystrad Flur (Strata Florida) in his native country.

Gwilym's fruitful invention, aptness, and variety of similes, will always be admired by those who can understand the original; and the literati of Europe would be surprized at his mighty strides towards Parnassus, if they could but conceive the unrelenting, worse than *Basilian* shackles of Welsh prosody, in which he gained every inch of ground.

No Dedalæan labyrinth is more perplexed than some of them, especially than one, which they term 'Gorcheft y Bevidd, or the Crux Poetarum,' a measure which it would be next to an impossibility to fill up, according to their prescribed rules, in any other language.

Whether the different laws of poetry in different languages, be founded merely on taste, and arbitrary custom, or on
some

some characteristic difference in the several languages themselves, we shall not pretend to determine.

As rhyme, and an equal number of syllables in each stanza, though blemishes in Latin and Greek, are necessary ornaments in English; with equal reason may the supposed faults in an English line, be a real beauty in Welsh.

So it is in fact: for each of the 24 different measures used in Welch poetry, must not only like the English, have each line of such a length and cadence, rhyming with one or more yokefellows; but each single line, like every individual arch of a bridge, must be so locked and concatenated, that it may stand firm, and independent of its fellows; according to either of these three rules.

Rule 1. Repeat the consonants of the preceding syllables, in the succeeding syllables of the line, changing the vowels and diphthongs; which alliteration resembles a compleat arch, whose two ends exactly resemble each other, as,

‘ I hope you lead, a happy life.’

Or,

‘ *Ἰδοὺ δ’ ἔρχεται αἰὲς.* Odyssey.’

Rule 2. Divide the line into three parts or rests;—making the second to rhyme to the first; and the beginning of the third to alliterate or repeat the beginning of the second.—This is like a chain of three links, and may not improperly be called concatenation, as

‘ Hear the *doleful mournful moan.*’

The two last we frequently meet in English poets.

‘ For blessings *still* in *store.* Watts.’

‘ Indulgent on the *rising* *race.* Gray.’

‘ Th’ exterior *form* we *find.* Idem.’

‘ The deluge burst with *swEEPy* *sway.* Idem.’

And the three links intire in

‘ Th’ encroaching tide that drowns her less’ning land. Id.’

Another,

‘ *Temper take.* Idem.

All in the Fragment on Education.

Cicero’s *fortunatam natam*, though blamed by the Roman satyrist, would have been no unlucky attempt at the imitation of Welsh poetry.

Rule 3. Let the penultima of the line be long or accented, rhyming to the preceding rest, and followed by a short, or unaccented vowel, as,

‘ That man’s pride, doth ill betide him.’

Or,

‘ Many a score, are still before him.’

We subjoin a madrigal attempted in English, according to the above rules, by which the Welsh bards have been crippled in their career to Parnassus, ever since the days of David ab Gwilym.

- ‘ 2. My fair I find in mind and mien,
 1. And honour, a Diana ;
 1. I’d scorn, by George, to take his queen,
 1. For losing fair Eliza.’

This very poetical language admits with ease and elegance of a method of coining words, by incorporating two or three into one. The German language allows the same freedom, and it certainly gives great energy to poetry. But as too much liberty is apt to degenerate into licentiousness, so our Welsh bards are too apt to abuse this licence, by employing too much of those new-fabricated expressions, which frequently render their performances stiff and awkward. And notwithstanding the harmonic concatenation of the Welsh language, the surprising ingenuity of its construction, and the mechanical structure of the versification, we cannot speak much in praise of the latter, unless it be of the Englyn Milcor, and some few others of the more ancient and less complex sort. From its name it seems formerly to have been appropriated to martial subjects, and might properly be termed their heroic verse ; and which, though certainly as ancient as the Druids times, appear to be (with some others of early date) far more easy and harmonious than all the jingling of the complicated measures of modern times, which sound like the confused jangle of ill tuned bells, or the clang of chains, which they seem voluntarily to have loaded themselves with, as if with a design to shew which of them could hop the highest, or run the fastest, or move the most gracefully when hampered with those cumbersome shackles. So that they are often necessitated thereby to sacrifice the sense to the sound, and stuff their compositions with many useless expletives, far-fetched epithets, and several hemistichs, nay, whole lines, foreign to the subject ; which is not seldom the case among some of the English poets.

To convey some faint idea of this author’s genius, we shall conclude this article with an imitation of an elegiac ode, No. 234, on the death of Roderic ab Juan Llwyd, of Gogerthan, Cardiganshire, the rules of alliteration being observed and marked in the first stanza.

- ‘ 1. *Hift ! I heard but yesterday*
 1. *In a loud and solemn lay,*
 1. *Thrice a great and bideous groan,*
 2. *O ! the doleful mournful moan.*

Neither storms, nor huntsman’s horn,
 On a mountain in the morn,
 Could in concert fully blown,
 Equal this unequall’d groan.

What could raise this dreadful roar ?
 Shaking earth from shore to shore ?
 ’Twas Lewelyn’s cries alone,
 Grief for Rod’rick made him groan.

Fond Lewelyn loth to part,
With a tender, bleeding heart,
Mourns his Rod'rick, young and brave,
Laid in an untimely grave.

Ne'er was mother more distress'd
For a babe torn from her breast,
As Lewelyn for the fate
Of his all-accomplished mate.

None that knew the wond'rous man,
And his shining virtues, can
Wonder at Lewelyn's moan,
And his thrice repeated groan.

Cambria's pride and glory's o'er,
Cambria's heroes are no more,
Cambria lost her tow'ring head,
Rod'rick's number'd with the dead!

From a rapid, spreading name,
From the soaring wings of fame,
Rod'rick strong, and Rod'rick brave,
Fell into the silent grave.

Ah! that beauty, valour, youth,
Grac'd with learning, friendship, truth,
And the brightest talents, fell
To so dark and narrow a cell!

As the brave and valiant knight,
Tho' tenacious of his right,
Was forgiving, gen'rous, kind;
Grace and mercy may he find.

B. A.

ART. XVII. *Miscellaneous Poems.* By Anne Francis. 12mo.
275 pages, price 3s. sewed. Becket. 1790.

WE have before observed, that many smoothly flowing rhymes might please domestick friends, though they want that decided merit which would entitle them to public attention. The present collection comes under this description; some of the poems are pretty; but none of them rise above, nay, few reach mediocrity, if we except the cadence of the verse, which flows easily, and tinkling as it flows, sometimes made us think of Shenstone.

It has lately been the fashion to celebrate the Sorrows of Werter, and poetical ladies have been eager to kill Charlotte as a sacrifice to his manes. Charlotte has for a long time been displayed in the print shops, body and soul, weeping over Werter's tomb, whilst the willow, in *sweet* sympathy weeping, shades her head; but a bolder flight was reserved for this lady, she makes her GHOST moan over her *friend's* urn, and the pale shade loves him in the mansion of death!—The
ladies

ladies are all so partial to the man, who *could* die for love, that it appears to be high treason against the laws of romance, to allow Charlotte to live, and bring young Alberts into the world:—true, tender hearted ladies—she ought to have *run mad*, and died.—It was very indelicate to live to fulfil the duties of life! We shall add as a specimen the poem which we have been alluding to, P. 213.

THE GHOST OF CHARLOTTE AT THE TOMB OF WERTER.

‘ By the willow that waves o’er the tomb,
O, think not ’twas Charlotte, you spied;
When Werter had seal’d his sad doom,
She heard,—she despair’d,—and she died!
How deep, and how awful the sound—
Of the bell,—as it broke on the gale!
From the steep-rock I heard it rebound,
And it plaintively pour’d thro’ the vale.
Where the yew-tree extends its dank shade,
And yarrow in loose tufts appears,
At even I saw her corpse laid;
And I moisten’d the sod with my tears:
I mark’d when young Albert drew nigh,
All pale, and dejected was he!
I saw the big tear in his eye,
As he leant on the stem of the tree:
’Twas pride that forbad it to flow,
’Twas pride that denied him relief:
His heart was depress’d with its woe,
Yet silent,—and fullen his grief!
I mark’d him,—and inwardly said,—
(His sorrows inclined to deplore)
Since Charlotte, ill-fated, is dead,
The joys of poor Albert are o’er!
Oft-times, at the noon of the night,
Pale Charlotte appears on the green,
When the moon strikes askant on the sight,
And fancy emblazons the scene;
Her cheeks all bereft of their bloom!
Her eye-balls no lustre retain!
She steals, a wan ghost, from the tomb,
And glides to the verge of the plain
Where Werter’s cold relics repose;
(’Neath the willow impregnate with dew,
Where the green grass luxuriantly grows
Round the tomb—half conceal’d from the view,)
I’ve seen the light phantom recline,
The marble sustain’d her white breast;
In sounds that were almost divine,
I’ve heard her fond passion express;

‘ Dear

' Dear shade! to thy Charlotte attend,
 ' Tho' fate have depriv'd her of breath,
 ' She hangs o'er the urn of her friend,
 ' And loves in the mansion of death.'
 Soft murmurs ensued from below—
 Faint echoes were heard thro' the grove—
 The accents were mingled with woe—
 But woe—that was sweeten'd with love.
 If fancy impose on my mind
 'Tis a cheat I shall ever hold dear,
 I muse on their passion refined,
 And I think on their fate with a tear:
 O! Werter!—I pity thy youth!
 Thy love and thy death I deplore,
 May ages remember thy truth,
 When thy crime is remember'd no more.'

ART. XVIII. *Poems*. By D. Deacon, Jun. 4to. 133 pages.
 Price 4s. sewed. Rivingtons. 1790.

THE correctness of the principal poem in this collection, ('The Triumph of Liberty, occasioned by the Centenary Commemoration of the Glorious Revolution,') produces a lulling monotony, which is sometimes broken by a few lines that rise to elegance. For instance the following. P. 5.

' Hark! how the music of the distant bells
 Glads the chill air, and fills it with a sort
 Of inspiration and enlivening sound:
 For, 'twixt the soul and harmony, exists
 A mediate sympathy, which gives the mind,
 'Thro' fancy's aid, expansion and delight,
 Or, as the soul is tempered, grief or joy.'

Liberty, though reckoned the grand source of the sublime, has seldom, we believe, acted as a muse to warm the breast with true poetic fire, that presumed to sing her praise; lost in contemplating the noble deeds she inspired, like Cæsar, she forgets to speak of herself, and dwells on the praises of the heroes whom she guides up the steps of glory. We principally allude to Thomson's poem; but the present, though it celebrates a local triumph, is still uninteresting and coldly diffuse. The 'Triumph of Liberty,' however, is far superior to the three other poems that compose this little collection,—'Edwin and Clarinda,' 'The Vanity of Ambitious Expectations,' and 'An Effusion.' The tale is a very romantic one, and it is not easy to discover what moral the author intended to enforce, or whether he had any other design in writing it, than to tell a dismal story of a faithless swain, who broke the heart of a sweet nymph, and left her forlorn to die under a shady tree, though Edwin was near to comfort her, and was so true to the code of romances, that he

he afterwards laid his head on the green grass turf ' that veil'd the mould'ring fair,' and breathed his last sigh on it. What sentiment is all this to convey? Only this—

' That if weak women go astray,
Their stars are more in fault than they.'

ART. XIX. *Happiness: A Poem.* 4to. 19 p. Price 1s. 6d.
Ridgway. 1790.

THE author of this little moral piece apologises for its publication, and informs us that it is his, *or her*, first attempt, and that its reception will determine whether it shall be the last, &c. If our advice could have sufficient weight, it would be the last; for trite sentiments have no poetical ornaments to recommend them in this essay—it cannot with any propriety be called a poem. P. 13.

' Your happiness, O Virtue! is serene,
A happiness not less, because unseen!
Ye fix your stay within the inmost heart,
Are all its own, with nothing can it part!
In ev'ry breast ye find a place to stay,
Though ev'ry breast doth not alike obey
Your mild commands; yet, of the human heart,
No innate badness ever has a part!'

ART. XX. *Cheyt Sing: A Poem.* By a Young Lady of Fifteen.
Inscribed, by Permission, to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Esq.
4to. 38 p. Woodhouse. 1790.

THIS is a pretty little dismal tale, and the sentiments such as we should have expected from an innocent inexperienced heart, warmed by compassion, and spurning, almost instinctively, at cruelty and injustice. It is not necessary to trace how far the compassion of our young author may have led her astray; but we must add, that the account of her age excited our pity; for we are always sorry when either boys or girls have teeming fancies, and attempt to string rhymes when they ought to be storing their minds with useful knowledge. Besides, these premature flowers, generally speaking, disappoint the expectation of their friends, and the wonderful *genius*, at fourteen or fifteen, is found nothing extraordinary at four or five and twenty to answer the hopes its dawn gave rise to, and parental vanity anticipated. Nay, we are firmly persuaded, that this very pursuit injures the understanding more than most others, and prevents its acquiring distinct ideas. To express ourselves more explicitly, we mean to say, that when the imagination is constantly heated, and the feelings continually exercised, by confused emotions, raised by poetic and dramatic writings, the judgment has not time to ripen and collect principles, or even to see things in their true colours.

Any

Any person, who has paid the least attention to youth, must have experienced, how very difficult it is to prevent young people from using words without affixing determinate ideas to them; a custom that will naturally retard the progress of reason, and never allow the mind to shoot out vigorously.

The absurdity of trying to teach an infant to dance before it can walk steadily strikes every one; yet, it is not so injurious a practice as the common method, in schools, of endeavouring to make children gabble poetry with emphasis before they can combine their conceptions with any degree of correctness: and this custom has a still more pernicious effect on girls than boys.

Some confused expressions in this poem gave rise to these reflections; we shall quote a passage to illustrate our remark.

P. 28.

‘ And now at even close with boding dread,
Urg’d by past terrors, by intreaty led,
The wretched Rajah, with a chosen few,
Bids to his prison, once his court, adieu!
His wife, his mother, on his steps await,
The sad companions of his wayward fate;
And whilst they hang on his supporting arms,
He *cheats idea* of its rude alarms,
Robs of the pearly drop the tearful eye,
And bursts the thought before it gains a sigh!’

ART. XXI. *Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. occasioned by his long-expected, and now speedily-to-be-published Life, of Dr. Johnson.* 4to. 38 p. Price 2s. Hookham. 1790.

THIS address to James Boswell, Esq. obviously written by one of Peter Pindar’s admirers, contains some humour; and more attention to modesty and decency appears in it than is, generally speaking, to be found in the numerous rhyming imitations of his eccentricities and defects. Thus, did the immortal Alexander hold his head aside, thinks a pert ensign, as he minces across the parade held in the market-place of a country town.

The prefatory address to the reader gives an account of the author’s design; we shall insert a part of it, and a specimen, p. 29, 31.

‘ The author hopes the reader will not so far misconstrue the purpose of this epistle, as to suppose it intended as a vehicle for illiberality. He is one of those who laments the deficiency of a well-arranged dissertation, on the life, genius, and literary character of Dr. Johnson. He considers Mrs. Piozzi’s *Anecdotes*, and Mr. Boswell’s *Journal of the Tour to the Hebrides*, merely as *caricatures* of a man, who deserved better of his friends, than to be placed in so disrespectable a point of view. Sir John Hawkins has certainly been ridiculously minute; and could not even suffer the story of the Brood of *Ducks*, nor the fatality which attended the *odd one*, to remain unnoticed. Such fidelity of narration might have been excused, were not the performance degraded

degraded by so many ill-timed censures, on characters entirely unconnected with the subject.'

• Deem not, the *mnse* severe in *moody spleen*,
Thy *handmaid sbe*, with frugal care would glean,
The fields with *wild oats*, and with *weeds* o'ergrown,
Which *Johnson's husbandmen* have idly sown;
Lest, rank in vicious growth, they choak the soil,
And once more, *Boswell*, disappoint thy *toil*:
Her faintly glowing colours, aim to paint,
False wit, in all her playful fancies quaint,
False taste, to hold forth to the test of day,
Dight in *conceit*, in *Tuscan pageant* gay:
Not, with a *Nero's* scorn, aloof to gaze,
Light up the brand, and triumph o'er the blaze."

• Enough, no more by *Jokuse-mania* smit,
Or wild, in fallies of excurtive wit,
Let quaint *Conceit* display her gaudy crest,
Or *Egotism*, her self-embroider'd vest;
Nor, *tales portentous*, of *old-women* bred,
What time the *Gnomes*, their elfin fancies sped,
Wed in alliance; nor the work disgrace,
With *Flemish farce*, and scenery out of place,
Lest, like the wild confusion of a dream,
Mis-featur'd Chaos, mask the motley theme."

ART. XXII. *A Sonnet, supposed to have been written by Mary Queen of Scots, to the Earl of Bothwell, previous to her Marriage with that Nobleman. Translated into English. To which is subjoined a Copy of the French Sonnet, written, as it is said, with the Queen's own Hand; and found in a Casket, with other secret Papers.* 8vo. p. 28. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinsons, 1790.

MANY doughty knights have lately chosen the beautiful Mary for their *dulcinea*, and with heroical ardour waged a wordy war to purify her ashes and bleach her blighted fame!

We shall not enter into the *minutiæ* of the dispute; but the champions of this accomplished princess must not suppose that we mean to treat her with disrespect, if we are rather inclined to coincide in opinion with Hume, and some other historians respecting the authenticity of this poetic epistle, though the translator, with becoming diffidence, tells us that he has 'but little doubt of its being a forgery.'

The translation has considerable merit; the original, of course, loses great part of its simplicity; but this was in some degree, perhaps, unavoidable, and in its English dress it is not given as a literal translation.

ART. XXIII. *St. James's-street, a Poem, in blank Verse.* By Marmaduke Milton, Esq. 4to. p. 38. pr. 2s. De-brett, 1790.

THE

THE argument contains a full analysis of this mock-heroic poem, in which the reader will find some humour and morality, though it is not very highly seasoned with pointed satire.

Subject proposed. Invocation of the muse. The pretences of other parts of the town to poetic celebration rebuked. The claims of the squares enumerated, and rejected. Apology for the feeble powers of the poet, and conciliatory address to the reader. —Spring, with the arrival of the Country Families in London. The Town particularly full at that season, and St. James's-street the gayest and most crowded part of it.—The tranquility of the morning, in this part of the town, when persons of fashion are just going to bed. The accidental noises that disturb their rest are noticed;—particularly the chimney-sweepers with their garlands at the beginning of May, and the people who cry mackarel all the spring.—Noon—the morning of these regions. Horses leading up and down the street. The man of fashion takes his morning ride.—The scene enlivens. The Drawing Room begins. Fine men going to court. St. James's palace formerly an hospital. Reflections thereon! Fine ladies going to court. Remarks on the modern dress of fine ladies.—The plot thickens. The phætonic exhibition commences. Male and female charioteers. The vis-a-vis parade. The full tide of loungers. The Flora of St. James's-street.—The crowd decreases. Fashionable people going to dinner. A short cessation of the noise and hurry of the street, compared to a calm preceding a storm.—The bustle of the evening begins. Men of fashion resort to Boodle's, Brookes's, and White's.—The noon of night.—The poet, unequal to the celebration of it, resigns his pen.

Of the style, the reader may judge from the following extract, p. 2.

'Tis mine to celebrate, where Fashion's sons
Run in the ring of Pleasure, and unite,
Beneath thy standard, Dissipation, rang'd
To rout their common enemy, and slay,
That worst of fiends, intolerable time.

'The deed is glorious, and the honour'd field,
Proud of its far-fam'd victory, demands
Its due eloge.—O! would, ye Gods, that I
Were gifted with fit pow'rs to pay it well!—
Yet, all I can, I will. In Genius' stead
Let Inclination stand!—The earnest heart
Shall somewhat for the barren head atone.
Altho' not duly skill'd in tuneful strains
To celebrate my argument, yet still
I chant it *con amore*.—O receive
With correspondent sympathy the lay!

ART. XXIV. *Ode for the new Year, 1790. As it was intended to have been rehearsed this Day at St. James's.* fol. pr. 6d. Axtell, 1790.

THIS age, we are told, is distinguished as the *whiteſt* that time has ever unrolled.

‘ And hail to thoſe to whom ’tis given to ſee

This year—the opening dawn of perfect liberty!’

The glow of ſympathy has not given warm life to this proſaic ode, nor the glimpe of freedom a vivacious dance of ſpirits—and the epithet white, though often uſed by a pleaſing poeteſs, is certainly not very grand or poetical. M.

ART. XXV. *A Collection of Odes, Songs, and Epigrams, againſt the Whigs, alias the Blue and Buff; in which are included Mr. Hewerdine’s political Songs.* 8vo. p. 98. pr. 2s. 6d. Bell, 1790.

‘ THE following collection,’ ſays the preface, ‘ certainly contains ſtrong and pointed facts againſt thoſe political impoſtors, *ſelf-denominated whigs.*’—This we are inclined to doubt, but allow at the ſame time that there is a conſiderable ſhare of point and humour in ſome of theſe ſongs. Their poetical merit is trifling, but, aſſiſted by a bottle and a good voice, theſe ſongs muſt unqueſtionably add to the feſtivity of a miniſterial afternoon. ‘ The private reflections of a patriot,’ is by far the beſt in the collection. C. C.

ART. XXVI. *The new Coſmetic, or the Triumph of Beauty, a Comedy, inſcribed to Mrs. Hodges.* By C. Melmoth, Eſq. 8vo. 80 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Cadell, 1790.

THIS farcical piece might afford ſome amuſement on the ſtage, where grimace and antic tricks would give it force, and make the galleries laugh at what they ſaw, if what they heard was not ſufficiently *piquant* to tickle their fancies. In the cloſet, however, a comedy muſt appear very inſipid, in which humour ſeldom ſupplies the abſence of plot and character. W.

ART. XXVII. *A complete System of Book-keeping, by an improved Mode of Double-entry: comprising a regular Series of Transactions, as they have occurred in actual Buſineſs; illustrated by a Variety of Precedents, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to remove every Obſtacle in ſtating the moſt difficult Accounts, either between Individuals or Partners: together with approved Forms of all the Subſidiary Books required in Trade; being the reſult of Thirty Years Obſervation and Experience. The whole deſigned as a perfect Companion for the Counting-houſe; with a View of fixing a Standard for Practical Book-keeping, ſuited to the Merchant and Trader, of every Denomination. To which are added, a new Method of ſtating Faſtorage Accounts, adapted particularly to the Trade of the Britiſh Colonies; alſo, a concise, but comprehensive View of the Exchanges between all the principal*

Principal Trading Cities of Europe; with Examples, shewing the readiest Method of calculating them, at full Length. By Benjamin Booth, late of New York, and now of London, Merchant. 4to. 248 pages, with Plates of Bill Books, and a large Table of Exchanges. Price 12s. in boards. Wells and Grosvenor. 1789.

CORRECT and systematic arrangement in conducting and recording mercantile transactions, facilitates as much the progress of the merchant, as when applied to philosophical researches, it contributes to the advancement of science. Systems of book-keeping therefore, which contain the most legitimate and approved modes of practice, as developed in the course of long and varied experience, by thus promoting the interest of the individual trader, acquire an importance in that state, whose prosperity depends on their collected efforts, and which therefore must rise or fall, as these are well or ill directed. It is on this account, and because it appears actually to contain such a system, that we notice the present article somewhat at length. Mr. Booth, from his situation in life, has had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with book-keeping in all its branches, and is, as far as we know, the *only qualified* person that has hitherto written on the subject; all other treatises being the productions of schoolmasters who could have no adequate ideas of the practice of the counting-house. Hence their theories are obsolete, involved and cumbrous; and the scholar who has studied them must, when he first enters upon business, find himself exactly in the situation of those young persons, who having been taught letter-writing in the same injudicious manner, as Dr. Johnson observes, come from school into the world, without any acquaintance with common affairs, ‘and stand idle spectators of mankind, in expectation that some great event will give them an opportunity to exert their rhetoric’—or, as we should express it on the present occasion, the *scholastic subtleties of entry*. Not that in so saying we mean to throw the smallest reflections on that useful and respectable body of men, who conduct the important charge of educating youth; they are not blameable in this matter, because *real practical information* is of all other sorts of knowledge, the most difficult to communicate or acquire, and perhaps can only be obtained by actually engaging in that profession, concerning which our enquiries are directed: we only mean to state a fact, and for its truth we appeal to the experience of every man of business, who has been taught book-keeping at school.

The single idea on which all book-keeping rests, is that of double entry, or so recording all the transactions and operations of trade, that for every article on the debtor side, there be a corresponding one on the creditor side, and vice versa: the perfection of it depends on these entries being made in a manner perspicuous,
concise,

concise, and systematically correct. How far these requisites are attained in the work before us, it shall be now our business to examine.

Mr. B. in his introduction, succinctly states how much a treatise on book-keeping was wanted, that might be considered as of decisive authority in all cases of doubt or dispute; and that on this subject he had employed his leisure and talents. He mentions a circumstance that shews the necessity of keeping exact accounts, in a strong light—on the failure of one of the most capital houses in London it was observed to be more owing to the want of a proper book-keeper, than to any other cause; for that this same house, on the failure of a correspondent in Dublin, appearing to be creditors to the amount of 30,000*l.* and upwards, the partners expressed great astonishment, supposing their debt did not amount to so many hundreds.

He begins his work with giving a list of the nine principal books necessary to the merchant, with general principles and definitions relating to each. Calling the waste-book, the book for original entries, he applies that idea to the cash and bill books, &c.; the journal comprising every entry in all the books taken collectively, he considers as an index to the whole; and the ledger as a differently arranged index to the journal. This mode of viewing things, carries with it great neatness and propriety, and gives, as it were, a *catalogue raisonnée* of the whole counting-house library.

The cash book is first treated of, as being of the most importance; and as a specimen, the transactions of a month are detailed; but for information as to this and every other specimen of the mercantile books, we must refer our readers to the work itself: such details, from their nature, admit not of analysis or abridgment in a literary journal. Of the model of the cash book we do not approve, as far as regards the separate columns for money deposited at the Bank, and the bankers, which serve only to perplex the book-keeper, and are of no real use, because there are books peculiar to each of these connections, in which all transactions with them are recorded. In the specimens of short entries not intended to be journalised, we observe there are omitted the words, *e contra*, on the creditor side, to an article of 50*l.* an error of the printer most probably, and we only notice it, because it confounds an example of a peculiar mode of entry.

In other respects, we approve highly of the cash book, as we also do of the bill book, both in its model and execution; and we recommend what is said of renewed acceptances and accommodation notes, to the attention of every man of business.

The invoice book outward, waste book, journal, ledger and sales book, are next particularly described, and examples adduced of each. Mr. B. contends strongly for introducing that
concise

concise and expressive form, which characterises a journal entry, into the waste book, and in this we think he is right; and forcibly recommends fixing the balance at the end of six months to every person in trade. Hear him, ye exporters of goods!

‘One of the greatest errors in business, is the suffering accounts to sleep too long: they cannot be too often inspected, nor too frequently balanced and compared. A twelvemonth is too long an interval for the transmission of accounts current, especially where the parties reside abroad; for those who owe money in remote places, are too apt to think you are either dead, or have forgotten them, if you are not frequently quickening their memories with a state of their accounts.’

In the set of books here exemplified, the proprietor is supposed to be a large importer and exporter of various kinds of merchandize, and part owner and husband of several ships, because this idea gives occasion for introducing the greatest variety of entries. One month of the journal, and six of the ledger, are specified, all in a neat, correct manner: but we object to the commencement of these examples, supposed to be at the opening of a new set of books, because the debtors and creditors are made *pro* to stock, and the difference between the respective amounts of each left unappropriated. Stock is certainly the supposed true value of the merchant's estate, real and personal, and must always be considered as implying that, and as consisting of a certain determinate sum, or we shall be liable to confusion: of course it must have been determined and balanced at the closing of the old books supposed to precede these exemplars, and no entries should be carried to this account, but the results of the loss or gain arising in the course of business, under their different modifications. At the end of his specimen, indeed, Mr. B. has done, what we would have had him do at the beginning, and given the balance sheet, with the amount of stock *fixed*, by means of erecting that convenient nominal account of *balance*.

We would not be thought captious, but we cannot help saying, that in all specimens of art, whether more or less scientific, the truth as it is in real life, should be strictly adhered to; and therefore it appears to us absurd to quote $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the premium from Jamaica to London, or 3 per cent. as that from London to Jamaica, even in fictitious accounts.

The examples of accounts of sales, calculated for the British colonies, will be found of the greatest use to warehousemen, and others in that line.

The account current book passes next under review, with the mode of calculating interest therein, in which, conformably to the practice of all the superior counting-houses in London, the author wisely rejects tables of interest.

The whole is concluded by a concise view of the exchanges between all the principal trading cities of Europe, with a map

exhibiting at one view, the exchanges of London, and the process of their calculation on all those cities. This will be found a very useful compendium to the British merchant, Mr. B. having sedulously avoided blending *real* with *imaginary* monies; a defect which we noticed as common to works of this kind, in our review of 'the Italian Cashier*'; and which he mentions in his introduction to this part of his book. Here, as in every other explanatory part, Mr. B. writes with the plain, nervous, and concise style becoming a man of business; but he seems occasionally to assume the air of a master, and to speak in a tone rather too bold and decisive. This we particularly noticed in his preface, but attribute it rather to a deeply rooted conviction of the truth and propriety of what he advances, than to an overweening conceit of his own sagacity and talents.

Upon the whole, we cannot help recommending this work as the best companion to the counting house that has ever yet appeared. By people actually engaged in business, it will probably be used with the greatest advantage, as a considerable part of it seems only written for the initiated; though under the care of a *discerning* master, it might, no doubt, be introduced with propriety as a school-book.

ART. XXVIII. *Commercial Tables, exhibiting a View of the Weights, Measures, Coins and Monies of France compared and equalized with those of Great Britain, comprehending eighty one different Rates, being all the Variations which occur in the Practice of Exchange, from 27 to 32 inclusive, from 1 Livre to 30,000; and a general Table, from 40,000 to a Million; a ready Reckoner in French Money; a general Table of Duties on Goods imported from France; to which is added, an ample Extract from the Commercial Treaty with France. By a British Merchant, formerly resident in France. 12mo. 279 pages, and 30 leaves, containing the Treaty in French and English. Price 4s. 6d. in boards. Salisbury, Easton, London, Wilkies. 1790.*

THE title page details the contents of this work, and the author pledges himself, in the preface, for the accuracy of his calculations; and we have no doubt but that they are sufficiently so for the loose and popular mode of numeration. At the same time, had he made use of decimal fractions, instead of vulgar, he would have attained greater accuracy, with more ease to himself, and less fatigue to the eye of his reader, which these broken and minute appendages to a line of figures are extremely apt to offend and perplex. His mode is, to suppress every fraction that does not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$, and when it does, to de-

* See Vol. V, p. 428.

nominate it $\frac{1}{4}$, 'throwing out some parts occasionally, and rather augmenting the value in others, so as to preserve a just equilibrium.' This we say of his calculation of exchanges, the principal part of the book. In regard to his table of weights, he does not appear to have been so precise as was necessary, for he gives the proportion between Paris, and what he calls English weight, without saying whether the latter be Troy or Avoirdupoize, (the former evidently from its relative proportion, and division into pennyweights,) and without mentioning that at Paris the same weight is used for fine and coarse goods: to have made the table complete, *this* should have been equalized both with our Troy and Avoirdupoize weights, articles of British commerce being most commonly weighed by the latter.

The preface and some of the occasional explanations are given both in the French and English languages, being intended for the traders of each nation; and it would seem, from the *forms* of bills of exchange being detailed, and the insertion of a ready-reckoner, for those of the humblest experience and capacities. It is obvious, that in the present state of the exchange between France and England, the tables thereof can be of no use, and therefore the author ought not to have characterized them, as he has done in his title page, so complete as to comprehend *all the variations* which occur in the practice of exchange. The *whole* of the commercial treaty is given, and not an extract.

Notwithstanding the little defects and inaccuracies which we have noticed, we should be wanting in justice to the compiler of this work, did we not say, that his Collection of Tables will, in *part*, be found useful now, and *altogether*, we hope, soon, to those concerned in the French trade, whether as merchants, bankers, traders, or manufacturers, the four denominations of the commercial world, to whom they are addressed.

ART. XXIX. *Tables of Exchange, to and from France, from 25d. to 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ d. the French Crown.* By A. Thomas, Clerk to Sir Rob. Herries, and Co. 8vo. 134 pages. Pr. 7s. 6d. Murray. 1790.

THE unexpected and general revolution in the system of the French government has produced various effects, both of a political and commercial nature. Among the last, the unusual depreciation of the course of exchange to that country, is not the least important, and arrests, in a particular degree, the attention of mercantile men. All the tables hitherto used by them for the calculation of French exchanges having now become obsolete, this fresh set is compiled with a professed intention to obviate that defect; and they undoubtedly do so in a considerable degree, being very correct, calculated to the decimal parts, and comprehending from 1d. to 1000l. in one division, and from a sous to 30,000 livres in the other. They have also the merit of being distinctly

printed, with proper intervals between the lines; but being published on such an occasion as the present, they ought to have been more extensive, and admitted a greater scope for contingencies; for while the exchange fluctuated below 25d. as it has done since their publication for several posts together, these tables were in point of use as obsolete, as all that preceded them.

U. U.

ART. XXX. *The Duty of a Member of Parliament, clearly explained; in a Letter from a Nobleman to his Son; with Examples from the Conduct of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, Mr. Gr—nv—lle, &c.* 8vo. P. 23. Pr. 1s. Ridgeway. 1790.

SPLEEN, malice, and calumny, with a requisite proportion of falsehood, seem to be the ingredients of political satire in our days, and this pamphlet is an eminent proof of it.

ART. XXXI. *Considerations on the approaching Dissolution of Parliament. Addressed to the Elective Body of the People. With some Account of the existing Parties, &c.* By the Author of the *Letter to a Country Gentleman, Royal Interview, &c.* 8vo. P. 76. Pr. 2s. 6d. Walter. 1790.

THIS author is one of those who deal in 'bold truths,' and to an acquaintance with men and parties, superior to that of the common tribe of pamphleteers, he adds a portion of candour and elegance, and some novelty of thought that recommend his writings. In this pamphlet he advises electors how they are to act; that they are not to affect to be men of no party, but to give their votes for that party whose principles and conduct they approve. To lessen the fatigue of judging for themselves, he here takes a review of the two great parties which divide the parliament, and throws his weight into the scale of the present Ministry. He disclaims all ideas of Utopian reformation, and asserts that 'the government of this country is carried on by corruption:' this he considers as a part of government itself. 'Let the patriot of to-day, who has declaimed for years against it, be elevated to the seat of power—and he will adopt it to-morrow.'—This we are afraid is a serious truth, although our author seems to dwell too much on the expediency of corruption; and we cannot but think that there have been periods in our history when the spirit of the people rose superior to, and was beyond the possibility of corruption. The support given to Mr. Pitt during the regency (whether right or wrong, for that is not the question) may be instanced.

The most interesting part of this pamphlet is a review of the character and conduct of the P. of Wales; the arrangement of facts, the style, and the arguments are masterly, and it will require no mean powers of ingenuity to answer the charges. Facts of *some* kinds cannot be placed but in one light.

C. C.
ART.

ART. XXXII. *The Conduct of the Parliament of 1784 considered.*
8vo. P. 64. Pr. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE existence of the late parliament having been terminated, the writer of this pamphlet enters into a discussion of the good effects which the nation has experienced during its continuance. With this view, a state of the affairs of the nation, under the respective heads of finance, commerce, and navigation, and foreign politics, at the time of its election, is given, contrasted with the present situation at its dissolution.

‘ In 1784, our credit was at the lowest ebb: our expenditure, though in peace, exceeded our annual revenue: our finances were weighed down by an oppressive and increasing load of debt; the country was without a single foreign ally; our commerce, which had sunk under the long interruption it had suffered, was still kept down by the low state of public credit, and by the dispiriting prospect before us: the affairs of the East-India Company were in a state of embarrassment, which rendered their situation in the utmost degree critical: and, to complete the whole, the country was so distracted by factions, that it scarcely seemed possible to form any settled government, to whom the people could look up with confidence for any relief from such a complication of distresses.

‘ The reverse, in 1790, is so extraordinary, considering the short space of time which has intervened, that we should almost doubt the reality of our former distresses, if the history of what has passed since the meeting of the Parliament in 1784, did not furnish us with causes fully adequate to the happy effects which we have experienced, in so speedy a transition from the brink of ruin to an enviable pitch of national prosperity.’

In order to elucidate these assertions, the author takes a view of the circumstances which preceded the dissolution of the former Parliament in 1784, viz. Lord Shelburne’s administration—the coalition of Mr. Fox with Lord North—Mr. Fox’s India Bill. The administration of the affairs of India, as being one of the first subjects discussed in the Parliament of 1784, is first treated of, and Mr. Sheridan’s *Comparative Statement of the two Bills* answered, and the present system vindicated both by arguments as to the nature of its constitution, and the actual experience of its effects. From the statements here given it appears, that the company’s affairs have been improved upwards of four millions sterling, since the beginning of the year 1786—that at present they enjoy ‘a clear surplus revenue in India of 1,140,000 l. *per annum*, after paying their whole civil, military, and commercial establishments, the interest of all their debts there, and of those which have been transferred home, together with the expences incurred for recruits, fees to officers, &c. in England, and poss is a trade which, after paying upwards of 950,000 l. *per annum* to government, for customs and duties, yields them a profit of 540,000 l. *per annum*.’

In respect to the general finances of the kingdom, the total produce of all the taxes, including the land and malt, is stated to have amounted, at the beginning of 1784, to 12,950,000*l.* *per annum.* The interest and charges of the funded debt amounted to 8,053,072*l.* and of the unfunded debt 1,213,000*l.* And the expence of the peace establishment could not be estimated at less than 5,200,000*l.* making the total annual expence 14,466,072*l.* Besides which deficiency, the war, though closed, had left behind it a long train of expence, with the prospect of a variety of extraordinary demands for many years to come. In 1786, the Committee appointed by the House of Commons stated the probable amount of the revenue at 15,400,000*l.* and the current annual expenditure, when the peace establishment should be fully reduced, was estimated at 14,500,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 900,000*l.* to raise which to a million, new taxes were proposed, and the sum appropriated to the gradual reduction of the national debt. From the accounts presented to Parliament in the last sessions, it is stated, that the total produce of the taxes, including the land and malt, between the 5th of April, 1789, and 5th April, 1790. amounted to 16,345,000*l.* and the average produce of the three last years, from the 5th of April, 1787, to the 5th of April, 1790, amounted to 15,846,000*l.* being 346,000*l.* *per annum* more than was estimated by the Committee in 1786, after allowing for the new taxes. The extraordinary demands which have been supplied since the commencement of 1786, amounted to more than 6,000,000*l.* and of the national debt 5,184,000*l.* has been extinguished by the operation of the sinking fund. 'The whole of this has been done with the assistance only of about 400,000*l.* increase of navy debt, and a loan of one million; the greater part of which was rendered necessary by the expences of the armament of 1787, by which Holland was detached from France, and by the payment of the debts of the P. of W.'

Under the head of Commerce and Navigation, the improvement, since 1783, is equally great; the imports in 1783 amounting, according to the Custom-house valuation, to 13,122,235*l.* and in 1789, to 17,828,887*l.*; the exports in 1783 amounted to 14,756,818*l.* and in 1789, to 18,513,030*l.* The number of vessels belonging to the different ports of Great-Britain in 1783, was 8,342, and the tonnage 669,221 tons; in 1788, the number of ships was encreased to 11,085, and the tonnage to 1,054,456, and the number of sailors from 59,004 to 83,286. In 1783, there were cleared outwards 7,329 British vessels, and 1,544 foreign; and in 1788, 12,936 of the former, and only 969 of the latter; the number entered inwards in 1783, was 7690 British, and 2,741 foreign vessels; in 1788, 11,121 British, and 1,830 foreign. The great en-
crease

crease in the value of the exports arises chiefly in the British merchandize exported, which in 1784, was 8,800,000 l. and in 1789, 13,400,000 l. of which encrease upwards of three millions consist of British manufactures, made either from the produce of this country, or from the raw materials of other countries imported. The quantity of the raw material of cotton wool imported is encreased from 9,723,805 lbs. in 1783, or 11,482,083, in 1784, to 32,576,023 lbs. in 1789, and the value of cotton, mixed goods, woollen cloths, &c. exported, is also encreased upwards of a million *per annum*, during the same period, according to the Custom-house valuation, which is far below the real amount. A variety of other articles, in which similar improvements have taken place since the election of the Parliament of 1784, such as in the several fisheries, iron and linen manufactures, &c. are also instanced.

In regard to foreign politics, our present situation, united in the closest manner with the Dutch republic, and allied with the most considerable military power on the continent, is contrasted with what it was at the commencement of the American war, when we were found without a single ally; and the condition to which we were reduced at the conclusion of that war, was such as to discourage any power from connecting its interests with those of Great-Britain.

A. D.

ART. XXXIII. *A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws. Between a Magistrate, a Lawyer, a Courtier, and an Anti-Courtier.* Crown 8vo. P. 198. Pr. 3s. Egertons. 1790.

THE purpose of this sensible and well written tract is to prove that much of the hardships and oppression arising from a strict execution of the revenue laws, frequently arise from the ignorance of the persons before whom complaints are made, and likewise from the imperfect and careless manner in which many acts are drawn up. This is at great length illustrated in the case of a man complained of for making candles contrary to the statute, and who was fined nearly as much as might have ruined him, from the ignorance of the justice, in not knowing the act which allows a mitigation of penalties. Many excellent remarks are thrown out on the duty of magistrates, and the difficulty of filling that office conscientiously and humanely; and on informers, stamp-duties, and other subjects connected with the present mode of collecting the revenue. This tract is probably the work of a lawyer, and deserves the attention of country magistrates.

ART. XXXIV. *Miscellaneous Proposals for increasing our National Wealth Twelve Millions a Year; and also for augmenting the Revenue without a new Tax, or the further Extension of the Excise*

Excise Laws. By John Donaldson Esq. 8vo. 58 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Murray. 1790.

Mr. Donaldson displays the most perfect confidence in his scheme throughout the whole of this pamphlet, and of this he surely must be allowed to know better than the public, for he has not been pleased to divulge any part of his plan, nor are we in the least degree able to comprehend how he is to execute it. His objects, however, are unquestionably important, for, besides an extraordinary improvement in the making of candles, of which he gives us an account in his preface, he proposes to find employment for convicts, vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons, whether old or young, and of either sex; to put the fisheries on a solid and lasting foundation; to put an end to smuggling; to prevent housebreaking, and all other acts of violence and depredation; to supply the navy on any emergency with many thousands of able seamen without pressing; to prevent the emigration of manufacturers and others, by making it their interest to remain in this country; and by these and other popular means, to increase the revenue, prosperity, and happiness of the nation, without laying any additional tax upon the people, without making the penal laws more severe, or putting government to any expence. Here is an important scheme indeed: but not one syllable of the means will Mr. Donaldson acquaint us with, unless upon the following terms. If the whole of his plan is adopted, he is to retain one tenth part of the profits for the first twenty years, and one half for the second twenty years; after which, government is to have the whole. He says, his plan is as clear to himself as any proposition in Euclid, and he cannot doubt of its being so to others, *when explained*, which however, cannot be done until he has received a patent or some other ample security. We can therefore only wish him success, without any emotion of hope or fear.

ART. XXXV. *Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown: and to sell or alienate Fee-farm and other unimproveable rents, to the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Pursuance of an Order, dated the 1st Day of April, 1790.* 8vo. 28 p. pr. 1s. Debrett. 1790.

This report refers chiefly to larger reports not yet published. One piece of information we derive from it of an unpleasing kind: the commissioners say, 'According to the information we have received in the course of our enquiry, there is a general and alarming decrease in the quantity of great timber growing in this country: that no dependance can, with safety, be had on other countries for a supply.' The causes of the wasted condition to which the royal forests are reduced, they state thus;

1st. To the ill-defined and improvident grants of the crown, by which opposite and jarring interests are created in the same forests:

2dly. To the present confused and absurd system of management, in which the officers are not paid by salaries proportioned to the duty they perform, but by fees, poundages, perquisites, and advantages, which increase according to the waste, extravagance, and destruction, committed or allowed; but not one of which is calculated to excite attention to the interest of the crown, or the improvement of the forests: and,

3dly, To the neglect and relaxation of government, during the present century, respecting this part of the public property; in consequence of which, no effectual check has been given to the misconduct of the resident officers, nor to the intrusions of the neighbouring inhabitants and proprietors; and we have endeavoured, to the utmost of our power, to acquire such a knowledge of the subject, as to be able to give the Legislature a clear view of the present state of this part of the public property; to suggest such alterations only in those rights of individuals, which are mixed with the rights of the crown, as seem necessary to admit of the whole property being improved, with reciprocal advantage to all the parties interested; to propose a better and more simple system of management, in which the officers should be paid by adequate salaries, and all fees, poundages, and perquisites of every kind, should be abolished; and to point out the means of preventing future encroachment or waste, so as to bring those forests into such a general state of improvement, as may, in time, provide a supply of timber for our navy. These are objects of great importance; but they are attended with some difficulty, and require deliberate consideration.'

An important pamphlet on the fatal effects to our navy of neglecting to plant, &c. oak timber in this country, was published in 1763, by Mr. R. Fisher, shipbuilder at Liverpool. c. c.

ART. XXXVI. *A short Review of the British Government in India; and of the State of the Country before the Company acquired the Grant of the Dewanny.* 132 p. price 3s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE object of this performance is, to defend the British government in India from the prejudices which have been entertained against it, and the calumnies with which it has been aspersed by persons unacquainted with the true state of affairs there, or who have viewed them through a false medium. The author enters into a discussion of the causes from which those prejudices have arisen; the principal of which he finds in the constitution of the government there and at home. At home the jarring interests of sovereigns of the country and of merchants, the one character influencing the directors to adopt measures for the permanent security and prosperity of the Indian provinces; and the other leading them to conduct their affairs with a view only to increase their dividends by larger commercial profits,

profits, or encrease of revenue, necessarily produced various, and sometimes discordant orders to their servants abroad, according as either of those considerations prevailed. In India, the government was not more simplified; composed of a governor and several members, the same discordance of opinion pervaded the whole, according as their private interest, or that of the party they were connected with at home, influenced their decision: and as all debates are there entered on record, whatever measures were suggested by one party, were loaded with the most indiscriminate censures by the other, as involving the country in ruin, or annihilating the company's resources, and thus transmitted to England. Another cause of these unfavourable statements, was, the frequent change of government. The new members, in order to enhance the value of their own administration, represented the country as almost ruined under the corrupt influence of the preceding *, which nothing but their utmost disinterested exertions could remedy.

' Thus,' says the author, ' has the reputation of the *British government in India*, sustained repeated injuries from its own members having indulged themselves in unwarrantable liberties, which men in public life seemed to think they are authorized to take, when they speak of the political conduct of others. In our own country, the same sort of accusation and abuse is bestowed on administration, with very different effect. Opposition rail, condemn, and assert the minister's wickedness and the nation's ruin, in the most violent language, without the least attention being paid to the alarming representation. But let the same things be said of an administration in India, they are immediately believed, and the nation is in a flame. The reason of this difference is, at home we know and can judge of the facts; the assertions are made in speeches which cannot be recorded, and pass away with the occasion; in India every thing is written and made a matter of record. The written memorial is referred to years after the event has happened, and the circumstances of it are forgotten; nothing further is known of the nature of the facts asserted, and therefore no judgment can be formed upon any thing extrinsic to the company's records upon the subject. In the one case, we know it is political clamour; in the other, we are utterly ignorant; and not being able to judge of the reality, we necessarily admit the representation.

Among other instances of misrepresentation, one is mentioned which the learned author of the *Wealth of Nations* has been led into, respecting the husbandmen being obliged, at the will of the chief, to plow up rich fields of rice, or other grain, in order to sow the poppy; or fields of poppy, in order to sow rice or other grain; according as either might conduce to his profit. This the author disproves, by stating the different soils on which the

* A curious circumstance of this kind is mentioned on lord Clive's appointment in 1765.

two articles are raised, and the different seasons of the year in which they are cultivated; from whence it appears impossible that the one should be destroyed to make room for the other. The land on which poppy grows, is let for three or four times as much as the rice and paddy grounds.

The Mahomedan chiefs, the author contends, are as much usurpers as the English, and had reduced the country to a worse state of poverty and depopulation before the English came into possession of it, than it has since experienced. The cruelties exercised on the Zemindars by Jaffer Khan, &c. are instanced to prove the wretched state under their former government, and the writer asserts, that 'it is impossible that such a government could be, either in its principles or its practice, a lenient one; or that its subjects could be so easy and happy under that, as they are under the British power, which, instead of "compelling them to turn Mahomedans," hath shewn peculiar tenderness to their religious tenets, and put an end to the horrid severities that were practised both by the Mogul emperors and their viceroys.'

For the honour of humanity and the British name, we hope this author's representation is just; but we cannot help observing, that the accounts of the flourishing state of the country, happiness of the natives, &c. &c. in the British provinces, depend upon the same kind of authority as those of ruin, corruption, &c. which he has above reprobated, viz. the assertions of persons who have been, or are resident in India.

With regard to the comparison of the state of the natives, under the Mahomedan and British governments, we have already entered into a discussion of this subject in our account of Gladwin's narrative of the transactions in Bengal, during the Soobahdaries of Jaffer Khan, Shuja Khan, &c. in vol. iv. p. 284, &c. which renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing farther on the contents of this publication, as the instances of cruelty and oppression brought forward in it, are separately stated in that review, with observations. A. D.

ART. XXXVII. *Captain Williams's Narrative; in which is contained, Particulars relative to the Execution of Mustapha Cawn: and Observations on the Speeches of General Burgoyne, &c.* Addressed to the Officers of the British army. 8vo. 70 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

ART. XXXVIII. *The Letters of one of the Commons of Great-Britain, on the Subject of Mr. Hastings's Impeachment, &c. &c.* 8vo. 172 p. pr. 3s. 6d. Ridgeway. 1790.

These pamphlets must necessarily be perused together, as the one contains the accusation, and the other the defence. The letters of 'One of the Commons' will afford a high gratification to the enemies of Mr. Hastings.

ART.

ART. XXXIX. *Situation Politique de la France, &c.—Political Situation of France and its Relation to all the Powers of Europe; demonstrating by historical Facts, and the Principles of sound Policy, the Evils which the Austrian Alliance has caused to France, and the Errors which the French Ministry have committed from the Treaty of Versailles of 1756, 1757, and 1758, to our own Time.* Addressed to the King and the National Assembly; by M. De Peyssonnel, Ancient Consul-general of France, &c. &c. 2 Vols 8vo. p. 547. Paris. 1789.

THE object of this work, as is justly set forth in the title page, is to demonstrate, from historical facts, and the principles of sound policy, the evils which have happened to France, in consequence of her alliance with Austria, and the errors committed by the French ministry, since the æra of the treaties of Versailles, 1756, 1757, and 1758, to the present times. Empires, as well as individuals, it is observed by M. Peyssonnel in his introduction, in the course of their existence, experience a critical moment, which, rightly improved, prepares the way to prosperity. Such a moment, to France, is the present.—Furnished by nature with every physical advantage, France wants nothing to make her the happiest and the most powerful monarchy in the world but a civil constitution. He exhorts the prince on the throne, and all classes and ranks of the people, to co-operate, at this favourable crisis, for the attainment of so great and good an end.

He lays it down, in his first section, as an eternal and immutable truth; that the rise or fall of empires, depends on the excellency or the imperfection of their constitution. A kingdom of so great extent and strength as France, has nothing to fear from interior disorders; but it cannot be concealed that certain impolitic maxims, adopted about the middle of the present century, alliances with natural enemies, ill managed negotiations, an affected moderation, the veil under which ignorant ministers endeavoured to conceal the weakness of their own personal characters; all these circumstances have humbled France and exalted another power on her fall. He exhorts the French nation to open their eyes to their political interests, and to take an active concern, as their forefathers had done before them. In his second section, he describes the state of Europe from the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, to the treaty of Versailles, 1756. That peace was as glorious and advantageous to France as this treaty was disadvantageous (as he shews more fully in section III) and inglorious. The court of Vienna made a formal offer of its alliance to that of Versailles, which was ratified on the 9th of May, 1756.

‘To this alliance,’ says our author, ‘Russia, soon after, acceded: that is to say, that she went hand in hand with Austria in sharing the concessions of France and concerting her ruin, by the

the formation, at her cost and expence, of an offensive league, instead of one, which in its principle should have been merely defensive. These confederated powers were not content with laying the foundation of destruction to the French power at sea, by diverting into the channel of the German war, those aids which would have rendered her formidable and successful against England; but had also a mind to ruin it in the Mediterranean and in Turkey, by entangling France with the Ottoman empire, her most ancient, powerful, and faithful ally. The treaty of the 9th of May 1756, furnished an opportunity of carrying into execution their long-meditated project of raising a barrier between France and the Porte, that they might effect a separation between allies to them so formidable; to arm them, if possible, against one another, and by this means to subvert the federal, after weakening the military power of France, by the destruction of her marine.

Our author examines the different articles of the treaty of Versailles, 1758, confirming and enlarging that of 1756, which he considers as the first step towards the decline of France. The pacification of 1763, which terminated the war of seven years, the result of those treaties, was the most disadvantageous and dishonourable which France had made for many ages.

M. De Peyssonnel goes on to shew, that Austria, ever since the peace which terminated the war in which she had engaged France for no other end than to prepare the way to her fall, had never lost sight of her object: that she had exercised a kind of magical influence and ascendancy over France, which had thrown her into a state of lethargy and enervation that had reduced her to the fourth line in the scale of European powers. Sect. iv. gives an account of the alliance between Russia and Prussia; the death of Augustus III. king of Poland; the election of Stanislaus; the circumstances that led to the partition of Poland; the war between the Turks and Russians; the revolution of Sweden; and the pacification of Kain Jarjik, between the Porte and Russia in 1774. He shews in all these transactions, how greatly France has fallen from her former dignity and consequence in the affairs of Europe. The same conclusion he draws in sect. v. from a survey of the war of the succession to Bavaria, terminated in 1779 by the peace of Teschen.

'Fifteen years,' says our author, 'of profound peace, which filled up the measure of time from 1763 to 1778, would have sufficed to repair the strength of France, exhausted by the unfortunate war of seven years, if she had not neglected to arm, when the other great powers were arming; if, with a severe countenance, she had checked their movements, obliged them to disarm, and imposed on them that tranquility which she wished to enjoy herself. But fifteen years of absolute inactivity and total abuse of peace, enervated her military power: sophistical

phistical arguments, artful insinuations, deceitful caresses, vain promises: all the narcoticks that the court of Vienna had the address to administer, plunged France into a state of listless stupefaction; in which, with the exception of a few starts, she still remains.'

M. De Peyssonnel, having given an account of the peace of Teschen, which restored the tranquility of Germany, and restrained the ambition and injustice of the house of Bourbon, elevates his strain in the following just and energetic panegyric on the late king of Prussia.

' Thus terminated the glorious military career of Frederic II, that astonishing man, and still more astonishing king; that prodigy, in whose formation nature seemed to feel complacency and pride; and whom she shewed to mankind, only in order to give them an idea of the wonders she was capable of bringing forth. Frederic II, after avenging the insult offered to the rights of nations, maintained the laws and liberties of the Germanic body, rescued one of its principal members from Austrian oppression, and established the tranquility of the empire with great glory; laid down his arms for ever, and, seated on trophies of victory, waited the approach of death, which took him away some years after, from Prussia and from Europe. The latter part of his life he employed in cultivating the palm-tree and the olive, in a kingdom which he had covered with laurels.'

Among other curious facts noticed by our author in his viith section, which contains a survey of the principal events from the peace of Teschen 1779 to the year 1789, it is mentioned on the credit of a letter from St. Ildefonso, dated 1st of September 1780, that the court of Vienna had offered, on the part of England, to his Catholic Majesty, the restitution of Gibraltar, if he would make a separate peace with England. The king of Spain replied, that he could not listen to any proposition for peace in which France was not comprehended.

M. De Peyssonnel having clearly established his theory, that the court of Vienna, ever since its alliance with Versailles, had plotted mischief and degradation to France, proceeds in his viiith section, which takes up the second volume of this work, 'to take a summary view of the states of Europe, and their situations and interests relative to France, in order to lay a foundation for a new political system that may yield to the French empire, that primacy, [*primatie*] preponderance, and regard, which had been lost by a long perseverance in erroneous and dangerous principles.' Above all things, M. De Peyssonnel recommends a strict adherence to the principles and conditions of the family compact between France and Spain.

' In order that these powers may derive mutual advantage from their alliance, it is necessary that they mutually exert their sincere endeavours to render it eternal and indissoluble. They must both employ their unwearied efforts to undermine the influence of Austria at the court of Naples, constrain the king even by force,

force, to accede to the family compact, attach, and link him to it for ever; that they may thus present to Europe the formidable Union * [*Faisceau*] of the three branches of the house of Bourbon, which alone is sufficient to establish their authority, [consideration,] and pre-eminence, both in Italy and the north of Europe.'

Among the chief circumstances that would lead to this end, he reckons the improvement of their marine, which he thinks might be effected insensibly, and without the alarms of war, 'by taking advantage of the intoxication of England with the commercial treaty.' This undoubtedly might be improved by the French into such an extension of their carrying trade, as might in the end prove fatal to the very independence, or national existence of England—Let us attend to this hint. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

Our author then points out the advantages which both France and Spain might derive from the family compact for the re-establishment of their naval power and commerce. They might be mutually assisting to each other in the Mediterranean and both the Indies; and in many other respects might co-operate for the improvement of their manufactures and trade; and on the whole, for their mutual glory and advantage. All this is very just: and why should not all nations live in harmony, and co-operate, as well as the branches of the house of Bourbon, for their general welfare? There is something in such combinations as family compacts, that produces jealousy and opposition. But M. De Peyssonnel proposes other alliances, which would fortify the power of the family compact, and raise France to that PRIMACY which he thinks is due to her amongst the nations. As to England, he thinks that she must infallibly come to a national bankruptcy, which must dissolve her connections with the Hollanders, and throw the fortunes of individuals, as well as the concerns of the public, into general confusion. France and Spain, he says, will seize so favourable a conjuncture for alluring her manufactures and workmen, and running away with the most important branches of her commerce.

M. De Peyssonnel is well acquainted with history, and the political interests and views, as well as much of the secret intrigue that prevails, more or less, at all the courts of Europe. Like other political projectors, who are generally men of lively imagination, he loses sight of those obstacles and *contretemps*, which the multiplicity of unforeseen events is perpetually throwing in the way of all vast designs; and takes for

* The words 'formidable bundle,' carry an idea somewhat ludicrous: yet there is nothing ludicrous in 'Redoubtable *Faisceau*:' of such importance are those associations of ideas that are the principal foundation of idiom.

granted, whatever it is necessary for him to assume, in his zeal to build up an airy edifice for the glory of the house of Bourbon. Yet he certainly gives his country many wholesome political advices, and particularly on the subject of her unfortunate connections with the house of Austria.

H. H.

ART. XL. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, in consequence of his familiar Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town of Birmingham, &c. occasioned by a Sermon preached at St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham, Feb. 14th, 1790. By the Rev. Spencer Madan, Rector of St. Philip's. 8vo. 48 pages. pr. 1s. Birmingham, Piercy, 1792.*

IN this reply to the letters of Dr. P. which were occasioned by Mr. Madan's sermon, the author professes his intention never more to enter the lists of controversy with his opponent, and to confine himself in this solely to the refutation of those passages which were directed against himself, and the rather as he conceives that the Doctor's arguments upon the general question have been so deliberately discussed by former parliaments, as well as the last, (by whose decision Mr. M. appears to have been not a little gratified,) that no further investigation is necessary. To Dr. P.'s charge against Mr. Madan, that the solemn manner in which he avowed his sentiments to his auditors was '*never used except in cases in which a man supposes that there may be some cause to doubt his veracity,*' the latter replies, that a consciousness of the goodness of his cause, and his zeal in its defence, sufficiently warranted his appeal. Every illiberal expression or idea which may be found in his discourse against the dissenters, he conceives to have been fully justified by their proceedings, and established by parliamentary decision; and he arraigns the sentiments of the Doctor as unfriendly to government, from extracts from his letter to Mr. Burn. He afterwards proceeds to vindicate himself from the charge of having asserted, that the presbyterians of the last and present century were the murderers of Charles I. but gives an extract of five pages from the *Review of the case of the protestant dissenters*, in corroboration of his assertion, that '*the presbyterian principles are undoubtedly republican.*' In wielding the weapons of defence, Mr. Madan, contrary to the declaration with which he set out, frequently makes an attack, and sometimes falls into expressions more usual than commendable in a theological combatant.

ART. XLI. *Familiar Letters, addressed to the Inhabitants of Birmingham, in Refutation of several Charges advanced against the Dissenters, by the Rev. Mr. Madan, Rector of St. Philip's, in his Sermon entitled, 'The principal Claims of the Dissenters considered.'*

considered. Preached at St. Philip's Church, on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1790. Part V. By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. 8vo. 71 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Birmingham, Thompson. London, Johnson. 1790.

THE doctor begins his fifteenth letter, with asserting the purity and harmlessness of Unitarianism, arraigns the doctrine of the Trinity as absurd and unscriptural, and refers his reader to some of his other publications for the full justification of his religious opinions. The 16th letter is written in reply to Mr. Burn, and contains a further vindication of his sentiments respecting the portion of inspiration possessed by the apostles. Letter the 17th contains a brief history of the dissenters, and an account of their general principles. The 18th letter exhibits several circumstances in the appointment, the education, the required subscriptions, the unequal provisions, &c. of the clergy of the establishment, extremely unfavorable to the morals and respectability of that body, and from which the Doctor predicts the downfall of the hierarchy. His 19th epistle contains a full denial of every particular, relative to a foolish story published in a pamphlet entitled 'Theodosius,' concerning the late Silas Deane, who is there asserted to have died a confirmed Atheist, and to have ascribed his dreadful system of unbelief, to the instructions of Dr. Priestley; and the doctor's assertions of his innocence are corroborated (though no corroboration could be necessary) by the testimony of Dr. Bancroft, and of Mr. B. Vaughan. The 20th and last letter, contains little but expressions of charity and forbearance to all mankind, and a declaration of the author's assent to those truths which compose the faith of every Christian, and which, if properly attended to, are sufficient to eradicate all rancour and hatred from the heart of a sincere believer. To these epistles is added a postscript containing some particulars relating to the late Mr. Badcock.

ART. XLII. *Political Observations on the Test Act.* sm. 8vo. 61 p. pr. 1s. Bladon, 1790.

THE author of this tract professes, that its 'purpose is to shew the utility of a Test Act upon political principles, and to examine such arguments as have been urged against it upon these grounds, as more particularly deserve attention.' In pursuance of this design, he proceeds to prove its nature and utility; 1st, by considering the test as a part of the constitution, which would be materially changed by a repeal. 2dly, That it appears from the evidence of history, that where two religions are suffered to exist in a free state, it is expedient that the stronger of the two should have the exclusive possession of the executive powers of government. 3dly, That the repeal of the test act would increase the power of the popular part of

the constitution, besides producing other injurious effects, and, therefore, that its continuance is necessary. The considerations from these heads are concluded by some strictures on such political arguments in favour of the repeal, as appear to the author to be most intitled to consideration.

ART. XLIII. *Jack and Martin, a poetical Dialogue on the proposed Repeal of the Test Act; to which is added, (by the same Author) a Pastoral Song on his Majesty's late happy Recovery.* 4to. 39 p. pr. 1s. 3d. Hereford, Parker. London, Evans, 1790.

JACK and Martin, two neighbours in the same street, discuss in very tolerable rhymes, their respective opinions upon the subject of the test act.

‘Martin, a grocer of renown,
Had serv’d as bailiff of the town,
While Jack, a man of equal hope,
For candles largely fam’d, and soap—
By laws unjust, as he conceiv’d,
Of posts of honour was bereav’d.’

This naturally excited the discontent of Jack, which, however, is combated by the arguments and persuasions of Martin, who exhorts him no longer to persevere in his attempt to abolish fancied grievances, but contentedly to

‘each real right possess,
And with your neighbours live in peace,
Enjoy your worship uncontroll’d,—
But still the bands of friendship hold;
For where our churches disagree,
You may be right—or so may we.’

The arguments of Martin would not probably prove quite so convincing to his antagonists in general, but as fiction is the soul of poetry, Jack is at length brought to declare his future moderation and forbearance, and his intention to

‘No longer pine with fancied woes,
But taste the good that Heaven bestows.’

ART. XLIV. *The Dissenter's Plea, or the Appeal of the Dissenters to the Justice, the Honour, and the Religion of the Kingdom, against the Test Laws; published at the Request of the Committee of the Protestant Dissenters of the Midland District.* By George Walker. 8vo. 44 p. pr. 1s. Birmingham, Thompson. London, Johnson, 1790.

IN this performance Mr. Walker professes to appeal from the legislature, to the good sense and liberality of Englishmen at large. He then proceeds to state in a clear, concise, and manly manner, the principles on which the dissenters, as well as the members of the established church, have conducted the

arguments on this subject, and asserts that the grand principle of the latter, an alliance between church and state, has no foundation in fact; nor, if it had, could the end in view justify the measures taken to preserve the alliance. Mr. W. goes on to investigate all the other arguments of his opponents in a spirited and forcible manner, and concludes, that unless honour, justice, religion, and liberal policy be departed from this island, the appeal of the dissenters will be regarded, and those restrictions, which he considers as the disgrace of the country, entirely done away. This pamphlet, in our opinion, ranks with the best that have been published on the subject. D.

ART. XLV. *Speech of Major Scott in the House of Commons, on Friday, May 21, 1790, on the Complaint of General Burgoyne for a Breach of Privilege.* 8vo. 38 p. pr. 1s. Stockdale, 1790.

THE major had accused the managers of the impeachment with inconsistency and delay; this was published in a newspaper and construed into a breach of privilege. In this speech he proves every fact asserted by him, and recriminates on his enemies as having often libelled the house of commons in a much higher degree than he has done. It may be necessary to add, that notwithstanding the reprimand he received, Major Scott is determined to bring his assertions forward in such a shape as to compel the house to avow their error. This he thinks due to his own character.

ART. XLVI. *An authentic Statement of all the Facts relative to Nootka Sound; its Discovery, History, Settlement, Trade, and the probable Advantages to be derived from it; in an Address to the King.* By Argonaut. 8vo. 26 p. pr. 1s. Debrett, 1790.

AFTER a brief description of Nootka Sound, and the scheme for 'prosecuting and converting to national utility the discoveries of Captain Cook, and for the establishing a regular and reciprocal system of commerce between Great Britain, the north-west coast of America, the Japanese, Kureil, and Jessō Islands, and the coast of Asia, Corea, and China,' projected by Mr. R. C. Etches, of London, and warmly patronized by the ministry, &c. in 1785, and a short account of the vessels that have been sent upon this expedition, our author imprecates the vengeance of the British nation, and considers the Spaniards as entitled to no indulgence or reserve on our part. The attack made on our ships, he asserts, was not only unprovoked, but not to be accounted for.

ART. XLVII. *A Continuation of an authentic Statement, &c. In a second Letter.* By Argonaut. 8vo. 34 p. pr. 1s. Fores, 1790.

THIS contains some farther account of the trade to Nootka Sound, and the mercantile advantages to be derived from it to this country; but the main drift of it is to expose a deliberate falsehood propagated in a newspaper, and which was pretended to have come from a foreign ambassador, 'that one of the persons chiefly interested in the affair of Nootka Sound, and on whose respectable authority ministry have so rashly and publicly committed the English nation, did, in the course of the last war, make application to the court of France, for letters of marque to cruise against the British trade.'

ART. XLVIII. *Authentic Copy of the Memorial to the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.* By Lieutenant John Mears, of the Royal Navy: dated April 30, 1790, and presented to the House of Commons, May 13th, 1790, containing every Particular of the Capture of the Vessels in Nootka Sound. 8vo. 65 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Debrett, 1790.

IN this memorial, and the documents which accompany it, we have an authentic and particular account of the English ships which were captured by the Spanish commander in Nootka Sound, but the motive for this proceeding is still not accounted for. Captain Mears estimates the loss to his employers at 500,000 Spanish dollars. Some circumstances of cruelty are detailed here, which give reason to suppose that the Spanish commander exceeded his orders, and that if the English ships had been able they might have been justified in repelling force by force. *Sed adhuc sub judice lis est.*

ART. XLIX. *Essays and Reflexions on various Subjects of Politics and Science.* By R. Young. N^o I. and II. 8vo. p. 64 each. Pr. 1s. Becket. 1790.

THESE essays, Mr. Young informs us, were written merely as rough materials, designed to be arranged into a very extensive system, but it was found expedient to lay them before the world in their rude state. They have a near relation to the plan of the Philanthropic Society, and it is his purpose to publish a number occasionally, as in this shape their circulation, and consequently utility, may be more widely spread.

The present numbers contain, Essay I. On the Poor. II. On the Principles of Law, in the manner of Aphorisms. III. On Female Seduction. IV. Concerning Government. V. On Human Agency. VI. Distinction of Knowledge into Matter of Reason and Matter of Opinion. These three last are

are in the form of aphorisms, or rather *primæ lineæ*, outlines of the author's sentiments.

Deep thinking is the general characteristic of these essays. They are not to be read, but as they were written, with fixed attention to the subject. The author's views are always on the side of virtue, liberty, and humanity; but the style is not always familiar, and often where simplicity and perspicuity are required, there is an affectation of metaphysical distinctions and novelty of phrase which obscure the sense. And hence we are apprehensive, that although our benevolent author wishes to address the *many*, he will perhaps be read with pleasure only by the *few*.

The following extract from the essay concerning government, is not an infavourable specimen of the whole. N° II. P. 77.

‘ There are two different states of men springing from one source, viz. a state of superior, governing inferior, and a state of commerce among equals, both springing from the desire of natural gratifications.

‘ It belongs to the former of these states, (viz. a state of superior governing inferior) that the superior possesses and the inferior wants what both equally desired; and the point of contest was essentially which should have and which should want.

‘ It belongs to the latter (viz. a state of commerce among equals) that there is an increase in the objects of desire, and that men in the same act mutually receive and communicate benefits.

‘ I do not know that these two states have been exactly marked by writers, or signified by any proper names. I shall use the terms a *state of subordination*, and a *state of reciprocation*, as the best I can think of. Subordination being, in fact, the essential character of one state, and reciprocation of goods and benefits, that of the other.

‘ If the state of reciprocation were pure and perfect, no superiority, government or controul, could exist in it. Mutual agreement and controul being incompatible with each other. But it is not known that such a state of men ever existed pure and perfect. For first a ground of contention is supposed to exist, and only to be counteracted by such a balance among opposite dispositions, as to preserve the whole at rest.

‘ But such an equality in society can at any moment scarcely be supposed to be perfect. Secondly, were it so at any moment, the changing state of men would soon make alterations and destroy it. There will therefore be among any body of men, state or community, some one party or power, having a distinct interest, and being in some degree superior to any other power, although not in such a degree, as to induce them to open contention for yet greater power. Thirdly, although a balance among men should be so nearly equal as to prevent open contention; the grounds of contention, that is, mens desiring each others possessions, will operate another way.

‘ Commerce, we said, is one way that this disposition will operate. Thus a man has more of some commodity, than he can employ for his gratification, but of another commodity he is destitute; his neighbour abounds in what he wants; but lacks of that of which he possesses

sesses a superfluity. By a mutual exchange each is benefited. But the grounds of commerce may be wanting. A man may have no superfluities to exchange for the superfluities of another, nor none adequate to those of another which he wants. If he cannot succeed then by force, or by commerce, he has recourse to cunning, and by secrecy or by deceit, he unawares possesses himself of what he wants. This state of things, though not open contention or hostilities, is not far removed from it; and is equally with it opposed to the perfect state of reciprocation. The most perfect equality of power, cannot obviate this, because power is not opposed to power, but cunning and fraud to unguardedness and unsuspicion. For these reasons, a state of reciprocation or mutual agreement, never exists pure and perfect.

‘A state of reciprocation by mutual agreement among men, is a state of union of wills; so far therefore as this state prevails, men are united in preserving it.

‘If therefore this state is the prevailing state among any body of men, and it is only rendered imperfect by the efforts of contention, then the union formed by the agreement, in a state of reciprocation or of commerce, will constitute a united part and power in the body, distinct from, and opposed to that part and power which exerts dispositions to contention, as mentioned, and the united power being the power of the prevailing state, will be a superior or governing power over that to which it is opposed.’

When speaking of *female seduction*, he says, ‘The judgment that robs a woman of her reputation, precludes her return to virtue; I had almost said robs her of it. The doom that pronounces her dishonoured, consigns her to prostitution; for those who have no character to lose, will be little regardful of their conduct. Thus by a partial and perhaps too severe judgment, policy defeats its own ends, and renders those wicked who were only weak.’

It would be easy to select a number of just and apposite sentiments from these essays, did our limits permit.

ART. I. *A Plain and Rational Account of the Nature and Effects of Animal Magnetism; in a Series of Letters. With Notes, and an Appendix.* By the Editor. 8vo. p. 51. Pr. 1s. Stratford. 1790.

THE art and mystery of animal magnetism are here exposed with considerable force of humour and irony, but sometimes coarse and indelicate. In the appendix the author assumes an air of gravity, and exposes the fallacy of the art to proper contempt.

ART. LI. *The Compleat Tradesman; or a Guide to Trade in the several Parts and Progressions of Trade: To which is added, An Account of the British Manufactures, Products, Exports, &c. &c.* By William Wright. 8vo. p. 152. Pr. 2s. 6d. Dixwell, 1790.

WE have long wished to see a work upon this plan, which should contain proper advice to young tradesmen on all subjects in which they are or may be concerned. After attentively perusing the present attempt, we cannot but give it our approbation in a very considerable degree. The author appears to have considered his subject, and there cannot be a doubt that his advice, if duly attended to, would serve to prevent many bankruptcies and other evils to which imprudence in various ways exposes young tradesmen. The subjects he chiefly insists upon are diligence, over-trading, diversions, expensive living, partnership, credit, punctuality, &c. &c. &c. His manner is familiar and lively, though sometimes quaint and vulgar, but on the whole, until a better shall appear, we may venture to recommend this pamphlet to the serious study of all young beginners.

ART. LII. *The Seaman's Manual, containing all the technical Words and Phrases used at Sea, and belonging to a Ship; including all those introduced in later Years, and not to be met with in any Work of the Kind; alphabetically arranged. Together with Instructions to young Men, entering on a sea-faring Life; with the Duty of a Midshipman.* By a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy. 12mo. p. 108. Pr. 3s. half bound, Trusler. 1790.

To such as wish to acquire a knowledge of sea terms, this book may be useful. To practical seamen it can be of no service, as they are, by one or two voyages, rendered independent of its information. The collection of sea phrases we must allow to be fuller than we have met with in similar performances.

C. C.

ART. LIII. *Invocations, addressed to the Deity, the Ocean, and to Woman. To which is added, The Dissolution, a Fragment.* Fo. Cap 8vo. P. 69. Pr. 1s. 6d. Stalker. 1790.

THIS nonsensical rhapsody, for a softer word could not be used to characterize such a farrago of conceited declamation, in which sense and grammar are equally sinned against, and epithet knocks down epithet, without rhyme or reason, is ushered in with affected humility. We shall insert a quotation from p. 12.

'While the routine of nature leads other animals through one unvaried course of life, emerged in apathy, no unruly passions rend their soul, no turbulent desires precipitate them to destruction; but, no softer feelings—no ardent friendships—no tender loves, make life an object of request. Man thou hast wisely plac'd within the grasp of happiness; but we, frail creatures, are waisted by the gale of popularity, and hurried down the stream of wretchedness.'

W.

CATA-

possesses a superfluity. By a mutual exchange each is benefited. But the grounds of commerce may be wanting. A man may have no superfluities to exchange for the superfluities of another, nor none adequate to those of another which he wants. If he cannot succeed then by force, or by commerce, he has recourse to cunning, and by secrecy or by deceit, he unawares possesses himself of what he wants. This state of things, though not open contention or hostilities, is not far removed from it; and is equally with it opposed to the perfect state of reciprocation. The most perfect equality of power, cannot obviate this, because power is not opposed to power, but cunning and fraud to unguardedness and unsuspicion. For these reasons, a state of reciprocation or mutual agreement, never exists pure and perfect.

‘A state of reciprocation by mutual agreement among men, is a state of union of wills; so far therefore as this state prevails, men are united in preserving it.

‘If therefore this state is the prevailing state among any body of men, and it is only rendered imperfect by the efforts of contention, then the union formed by the agreement, in a state of reciprocation or of commerce, will constitute a united part and power in the body, distinct from, and opposed to that part and power which exerts dispositions to contention, as mentioned, and the united power being the power of the prevailing state, will be a superior or governing power over that to which it is opposed.’

When speaking of *female seduction*, he says, ‘The judgment that robs a woman of her reputation, precludes her return to virtue; I had almost said robs her of it. The doom that pronounces her dishonoured, consigns her to prostitution; for those who have no character to lose, will be little regardful of their conduct. Thus by a partial and perhaps too severe judgment, policy defeats its own ends, and renders those wicked who were only weak.’

It would be easy to select a number of just and apposite sentiments from these essays, did our limits permit.

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WE have long wished to see a work upon this plan, which should contain proper advice to young tradesmen on all subjects in which they are or may be concerned. After attentively perusing the present attempt, we cannot but give it our approbation in a very considerable degree. The author appears to have considered his subject, and there cannot be a doubt that his advice, if duly attended to, would serve to prevent many bankruptcies and other evils to which imprudence in various ways exposes young tradesmen. The subjects he chiefly insists upon are diligence, over-trading, diversions, expensive living, partnership, credit, punctuality, &c. &c. &c. His manner is familiar and lively, though sometimes quaint and vulgar, but on the whole, until a better shall appear, we may venture to recommend this pamphlet to the serious study of all young beginners.

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C. C.

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THIS nonsensical rhapsody, for a softer word could not be used to characterize such a farrago of conceited declamation, in which sense and grammar are equally sinned against, and epithet knocks down epithet, without rhyme or reason, is ushered in with affected humility. We shall insert a quotation from p. 12.

'While the routine of nature leads other animals through one unvaried course of life, emerged in apathy, no unruly passions rend their soul, no turbulent desires precipitate them to destruction; but, no softer feelings—no ardent friendships—no tender loves, make life an object of request. Man thou hast wisely plac'd within the grasp of happiness; but we, frail creatures, are wasted by the gale of popularity, and hurried down the stream of wretchedness.'

W.

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1. *To determine by observation, and by theory, the irregularities of the satellites of Jupiter, particularly of the third, and especially relative to the motion of their nodes, and inclination of their orbits, paying attention to the attraction of the satellites, of the sun, and of the other planets, the influence of which may be of any consequence.* The prize is of 2000 liv. [83l. 6s. 8d.] No papers will be received after the 31st of August, 1791.

2. *To ascertain the theory of tanning, and inquire into the most proper means of obtaining leather of good quality, and of shortening the term of the process without injuring the goodness of the leather.* The prize is a gold medal of 1800 liv. [75l.] The papers to be sent before the 1st of August, 1793.

Mr. C. Monnier read a memoir on the longitudes of the coast of the Arsacides [see below, p. 355.] Mr. Brisson gave a calculation of the new measures proposed to be established throughout the kingdom, taking the pendulum swinging seconds at Paris as the basis [see below, p. 359.] Count de Cassini read a history of the progress of geography. Abbé Tessier, M. D. read the results of his experiments on old corn, which, being sown, succeeded nearly as well as new: he also found, that procuring corn from a different soil was unnecessary. Mr. Mechain read the history of the two comets seen in January, one of which was discovered by himself, the other by Miss Herschel. The assembly concluded with Mr. Sage's reading a memoir on mines, in which he showed that France paid other countries 25 mill. [1,041,666l.] for metals or minerals that might be found in the kingdom.

ART. II. ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES-
LETTRES AT PARIS.

May 13. The prize for the question on the Roman colonies [see our Rev. Vol. I. p. 489. and Vol. III. p. 370.] was adjudged to abbé Parent, doctor of the Sorbonne. Mr. Dacier then announced

the following question for Martinmas 1791. *What were the public modes of education at Athens, Sparta, and Rome? and may any plan, applicable to our manners and government, be formed from a comparison of them?* The prize a gold medal, value 500 liv. [20l. 16s. 8d.] The papers to be sent before the 1st of July, 1791. Mr. Dacier then read an historical eulogy of Mr. d'Ormesson; after which were read the following papers 1. Remarks on some Samaritan medals, by abbé Barthélemi. Mr. B. shows, that a new order of their series must be adopted, and that the Samaritan letters were continued on the Jewish coins till the second century of our era. Some observations on the medals of Jonathan and Antigonus, kings of Judea, he has reserved for the memoirs of the academy. 2. On the progress of painting amongst the Greeks, by Mr. Lévêque. 3. Observations on several Jewish families formerly established in China, by Mr. de Guignes. The missionaries had fixed the date of this establishment at the year of Christ 65, but Mr. de G. shows, that it must be carried back to the year 202 before Christ. He concludes, that China was at that time known to all the people of Asia, and even to the Greeks and Romans. 4. On the bronze of the ancients, and the tempering of copper, by abbé Mongez. Mr. M. proves, that the ancients did not temper copper; that they always alloyed copper with tin, in different proportions; and that hence the appellation of bronze is properly given to all ancient copper, even to coins. He has also demonstrated by chemical experiments, that the presence of iron or arsenic in the bronze of the ancients was suspected without foundation, and that the Gaulish coins were formed of the same metals as modern bells.

ART. III. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BELLES-LETTRES, AND ARTS,
AT PADUA.

A scarcity of all kinds of wood being universally complained of, the following question is proposed for a double prize of 60 l. [27l.] *To inquire in what places of the Venetian territories, in what situations, and of what kinds, it would be possible and advantageous to make plantations, so as to augment the quantity of wood, for every different purpose, specifying the kinds of trees and shrubs according to the nature of the soil, the precautions to be taken in cultivating them, the expence of it, and every thing else relative to the subject.*

The papers written in Italian, or French, must be sent before the end of the year 1791, post-free, to abbé Franzoja, or abbé Cesarotti.

ART. IV. INSTITUTE OF BOLOGNA.

Feb. 21. The prize of engraving was adjudged to Mr. Francis Rosalpina. The subject, a Magdalen, from the celebrated picture of Guido Cagnazzi.

There being no competitor for the prize of painting, the following subject is again proposed. *Virginius, filled with grief and rage, after having stabbed his daughter to the heart in the forum, to save her from the power of Appius Claudius the decemvir, exclaims, 'Te, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro.'* Livy, B. III.

The subject for the prize of sculpture is *a vestal attending the sacred fire burning on a tripod.*

The painting must be on cloth, in colours, not more than four Roman palms high by six wide, rolled on a stick, and well enclosed in a case.

case. The sculpture must be a bas relief, on marble, and not exceeding two palms and half by three. The names of those who mean to compete for the prizes must be sent, sealed up, so as not to be discoverable without, with some motto or device on the cover, before the end of the present year; and the pieces, marked with the same motto, must be sent before the end of January 1791. The address: *All' illustrissima & excelsa Assunteria dell' Instituto di Bologna*. The prizes are of 40 f. [181.] The successful pieces will be preserved by the society, with the author's name; the others will be returned to order.

ART. V. Berlin. *Schriften der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde*; &c. Memoirs of the Physical Society of Berlin. Vol. IX. Part IV. 60 pages, besides the preface, table of contents, and index to the volume. Price 12 g. [1s. 9d.] 1789.

In this part are, 1. Remarks on the winter of 1788-9, in Prussian Lithuania: by Mr. von Wangenheim. 2. On the *pinus picea cinerea Prussica, foliis minoribus, tenuioribus, solitariis, acutis, conis nutantibus, cortice cinereo*; and the *betula alnus incana*: by the same. The former of these appears to be not a distinct species, but a scarce variety produced by disease. 3. Short account of Mr. de la Faille. 4. Description and plates of birds from Guinea: by Dr. P. E. Hert: continued. In this part are the *loxia franciscana*, and the *capparis Erythrocarpos*. 5. Chemical analysis of the ruby: by prof. Klaproth. The prof. differs greatly from Bergmann, and from Achard. He makes it consist of ferruginous earth 2 parts, calcareous earth 1, siliceous earth 15, and argillaceous earth 76, in 100. On the red colour prof. K. has doubts, and is not inclined to attribute it to the iron alone: with respect to this colour, he has observed some resemblance between it, and that of the allum of the Levant. From the constituent parts of the ruby it appears, that gems owe not their hardness to the portion of siliceous earth they contain. 6. On some new discovered minerals. Amongst these is one of a blue colour, sold at a high price in Vienna as a native smalt, and by others supposed a native Prussian blue, which on analysis appears to be mountain blue united with quartz. 7. Additions to Mr. Abilgaard's account of an East Indian *fabella*. 8. Oryctognostic remarks on the apatit, prasus, and wolfram: by Mr. Karsten. 9. Meteorological observations on the winter of 1788-9: by Mr. Vegobre. 10. Short account of a new discovered semi metal: by Mr. Klaproth. [See our Rev. Vol. VI. p. 120.]

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

THEOLOGY.

ART. VI. Ferrara. The 2d vol. of Abbé Manini's 'Thoughts on Man,' *Lo Studio dell' Uomo*, &c. [for the 1st see our Rev. Vol. II. p. 497] consists of three books. Book V. The taking of Troy. Discourse annexed: historical certainty of a revealed religion amongst the Hebrews. VI. Solomon, or the building of the temple. Continuation of the former discourse. VII. Foundation of Rome. Discourse on the metaphysical certainty of a revealed religion.

Novelle letter. di Firenze.

ART. VII. Gottingen. *J. D. Michaelis Uebersetzung des Neuen Testaments*. A Translation of the New Testament: by J. D. Michaelis.

B b 2

Vol.

Vol. I. containing the historical Books; the Four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles. 4to. 92 and 316 p. Price 1r. 4s. [4s.] 1790.

Before Mr. M. had completed his version of the Old Testament, he projected a translation of the New: but as he determined not to begin publishing it till it was finished, we may expect the second volume soon to follow the present. His comments, which, like those on the Old Testament, are intended for the unlearned, will be published separately. He also gives us hopes, that the learned world will be favoured, after his death, with such remarks as he has made, and which are properly his own, in the Latin language. In his preface Mr. M. notices the excellencies and defects of the Lutheran version, and observes, that he has compared his own both with that and Fischer's (Prague 1784), and where he found a happier mode of expression in either, has made no scruple of adopting it. We cannot deny but he has in many places caught the sense of the original more justly than Luther: still the work is not without defects. It was his aim to give an intelligible and *German* translation; hence a strictly literal one was impossible, but he has endeavoured to make it as close as was consistent with those views. Unwilling, however, to show the least partiality, or give his own sense to disputable passages, many obscurities remain; and we often meet with words that are not German.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. VIII. Gottingen. *Commentatio de antiquo illo Documento, quod secundo Geneseos Capite exstat, &c.* Commentary on that ancient Document which is extant in the 2d Chapter of Genesis: by J. H. Heinrich. 8vo. 51 p. 1790.

Mr. H. supposes, that this chapter, so different in style from the first, was written much later, possibly about the time of Moses, and probably formed part of a philosophical poem on the origin of the heavens, earth, &c. the product of learned and cultivated Egypt, of which apparently but few fragments remain. This hypothesis he defends with considerable acumen.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. IX. Hamburg. *Ueber die Magier und ihren Stern, &c.* On the Wise Men, and their Star, written in Defence of Matthew, as a Criticism on his Commentators, and to tranquillise the Minds of thinking Readers of the Scriptures: by J. Otto Thiefs. 8vo. 117 p. Price 6 gr. [10½d.] 1790.

Whoever wishes to find all the conjectures and dreams of commentators on this part of Matthew will here be satisfied; but this is not a mere collection of the opinions of others; Mr. T. has exercised his own judgment on them, in such a manner, as to induce us to form considerable expectations from the great work he is meditating on the whole of the New Testament.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

M E D I C I N E.

ART. X. *Paris.* The constitution of the weather during the month of December exhibited two very striking differences. The first fortnight was moderately cold for the season, the sky constantly cloudy, and the wind from N. E. to S. E. except two days, on which it blew strongly from the south. The second fortnight was mild, and resembled

sembled spring: southerly winds prevailed, stormy with frequent showers, signs of vegetation began to appear, willows and lilacs put forth their first shoots and leaves; marigolds, pimpernel, and shepherds purse were in flower.

The same diseases were observed as in the preceding month. In the latter part bleeding was not found so serviceable in rheumatism as it had been in the former. Amongst the aged, and people of bad habits, a cattarho-rheumatismo-putrid fever prevailed, which carried off many about the third or fourth day. The symptoms of fever were slight; the patients complained only of an oppression at the breast, which they described as a weight, with a wandering pain in the side, back, or shoulders: there was a constant discharge of bile during the few days which the disease continued: blisters applied freely and in time saved some, though but few, as the attack being far from alarming they were generally too long deferred. The lower class were chiefly affected. Mesenteric fevers of a very bad type appeared: some died of them on the fifth or seventh day, and others, after depositions taking place, on the fourteenth or fifteenth. Blisters generally produced gangrenous eschars. Bilious synocha exhibited nothing extraordinary. Eruptive and erysipelatous fevers were common, as were eruptive diseases without fever. Gout occasioned some sudden deaths, and obstinate anomalous complaints. Sanguineous apoplexies were numerous, and almost always accompanied with extravasations of blood. The small pox continued to prevail, and was in general regular and mild, though in some cases anomalous and fatal. Chronic diseases were violent and more rapid in their progress. *Journ. de Médecine.*

ART. XI. *Apologie du Jeûne.* An Apology for Fasting.

The author, who appears to be a physician, considers fasting as the grand arcanum for attaining long life: mere temperance is insufficient. The most interesting of the author's reflections is that which respects children. He observes, that few die before the birth, whilst from that period to the age of one year the number of deaths is infinitely greater than at any other age. This he attributes to their manner of feeding them. Not contented with allowing them the milk destined by nature for their only support, nurses cram them with a variety of food, which kills them by oppressing their tender stomachs, or producing disease: or, at best, if their digestive faculties be sufficiently strong to avert this, a morbid obesity is produced, by which their mental or corporeal faculties are prevented from being what nature intended.

To persons in the decline of life our author strictly enjoins abstinence from all solid food. *M. Boyé. Journal de Médecine.*

ART. XII. *Vœux d'un Patriote sur la Médecine, &c.* Wishes of a Patriot on the State of Medicine in France; in which are exhibited the Means of supplying the Kingdom with able Physicians, of improving the Art of Physic, and of completing a natural History of France: by Mr. Thiery, Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, &c. 1789.

Many valuable proposals for improving a science so important as that of medicine are here offered, with remarks on its present and former state in different countries. One establishment recommended by Mr. T. is altogether new: an hospital for those who can pay for their cure.

cure. It is intended principally as a school for students, that their practical knowledge might not be confined wholly to the disorders of the lower class of people. Such an establishment, it is imagined, would also be of great benefit to unmarried people, lodgers, and strangers, who might be without families, and not in a situation to procure all those attentions which a state of sickness requires.

Journ. des Sçavans.

ART. XIII. *Adresse à Nosseigneurs de l'Assemblée Nationale, sur la Nécessité & les Moyens de perfectionner l'Enseignement de la Médecine, &c.* An Address to the National Assembly, on the Necessity and Means of improving the Teaching of Medicine: by Mr. Jadelot, Prof. of Med. at Nancy. 8vo. 57 p. 1790.

In this interesting pamphlet, prof. J. points out the defects of the present course of medical studies, and of the mode in which permission to practice physic is granted: he then proceeds to offer his plan. Convinced of the necessity of the medical student's having previously acquired a knowledge of the principles of the belles lettres, philosophy, and above all physics; the prof. considers a strict examination on those heads indispensibly necessary, before a youth is admitted to the study of medicine.

M. Willemet. Journ. de Méd.

S U R G E R Y.

ART. XIV. Altenburg. *Taschenbuch für Deutsche Wundärzte, &c.* The German Surgeon's Pocket Book for 1789. 182 p.

This useful and well selected repository contains the following pieces. On the paracentesis of the thorax; by Lobenwein. On the extract and water of lead; by Murray. On the inflammation and suppuration of the female breast; by Büking. The practice of talking Latin affected by German surgeons censured. Consequences of the hard winter of 1788-9; by Ziegler. Cure of a lame foot; and remarks on ossifrage, arnica, and concussions of the brain; by Thilenius. History of a cancer in the os uteri; by Trampel. Cure of a flooding, and some cases of difficult labours; by Josephi. Chirurgical inventions, discoveries, and improvements, made during the ninth decade of the present century. Regulations and institutions. Literary news.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

A N A T O M Y.

ART. XV. Siena. The 2d vol. of Naenoni's Anatomy [see our Rev. Vol. II. p. 114.] is now published, making 300 p. 4to. The titles of the three chapters it contains are: 1. On the thorax, and its contents. 2. Arteriology. 3. Angiology. The diction is close, and full of matter; and no modern discovery is neglected.

Nov. lett. di Firenze.

ART. XVI. Vienna. *Ant. Canoftrini, P. & M. D. Historia de Utero duplici, &c.* History of a double Uterus, which was ruptured in the fourth Month of Pregnancy: by A. Canoftrini. 8vo. 67 p. with a plate. 1788.

A woman, who had born two children, whilst sitting still in the fourth month of her pregnancy, was seized with a violent pain in the lower

lower belly, and died in the space of twelve hours. On opening the body, a foetus was found out of the uterus which was ruptured at its fundus. The uterus was double, and the ruptured part was the smallest. There were two very small apertures passing from the neck of the one to that of the other.

Journ. de Médecine.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ART. XVII. Rome. *Ragionamento sopra il Conduttore elettrico Quirinale, &c.* Discourse on the electrical Conductor at the Quirinal Palace; by Ab. Calandrelli, Prof. of Math. 8vo. 36 p. 1789.

To an account of the conductor lately placed on the pontiff's palace, ab. C. has prefixed some general observations and instructions on the subject.

Nov. lett. di Firenze.

MINERALOGY.

ART. XVIII. Leipzig. *Bergbaukunde. The Art of Mining. Vol. I.* 4to. 408 p. with plates. pr. 4 r. [4s.] 1789.

These first fruits of the patriotic and useful labours of the Society of the Art of Mining, are a collection of valuable essays, elegantly printed, and elucidated with excellent plates. After the introductory epistle from the president to the members, come the following treatises. 1. Mineralogical history of the gold-mines in the mountains of Vörschpataker, near Abrudbanya, in the grand-duchy of Siebenburgh, with a map, by Mr. Von Müller. 2. On the *chatoyant** fossil of the Harz, by prof. Gmelin. This, which had first been taken for a felspath, like that of Labrador, and afterwards for hornblende, has been analysed by prof. G. who found, that it was rather a glimmer enveloped in serpentine. Half an ounce gave 1 dram 45 grs. of siliceous earth, 57 grs. of iron, 43 grs. of argil, and 27 grs. of magnesia. 3. On the ochres of Berry, in France, by baron Dietrich. 4. Description of the aqueducts for the use of the mines of Dorothea and Carolina, at Clausthal; by G. A. Stelzner. 5. Observations on the magnetic needle, made in the Harz. The variations of the needle were observed from 1783 to 1787, and tables of them are here given. 6. On the state of mining in Carinthia, in the 16th century; by C. Von Plover. 7. On the ancient gold-mines at Steinheide, in Thuringia; by C. G. Voigt. This account reaches from 1482 to 1570. It appears, that the process of amalgamation, which, according to Ulloa, the Spaniards first introduced into Mexico and Peru in 1562 and 1574, was employed here as early as 1506. 8. On the obtaining of quicksilver, and on the cinnabar-mines at Horzowitz, in Bohemia; by Mr. Rosenbaum. Instead of the small retorts, with each its furnace, commonly employed, inverted cylinders are here used, and the quicksilver is distilled *per descensum*, as in amalgamation, with great advantage. A plate to explain the process is annexed. 9. The process of smelting silver and copper at Tyrol; by Ignatius Von Born. 10. The theory of amalgamation, from the Spanish of Don Fausto d'Elhuyar. Don F. d'E. here treats of the difference of metals with respect to their capability of being calcined: all, he says, without exception, may be calcined both in the wet and dry way, if they be but treated differently according to their nature; and the distinction of

* Reflecting the colours of the rainbow, and varying them as its position to the eye is varied.

them into perfect and imperfect metals and semi-metals, is inaccurate, as they differ only by the peculiar properties which distinguish each from others. 11. Additions to the account of amalgamation; by F. W. H. Von Trebra.

Under the head of extracts are: 1. A mineralogical description of Taurien, taken from prince Gallitzin, and 2. Unsuccessful experiments on the machines of the mines of Harz by Baron Von Leibnitz, imparted by Mr. Von Trebra.

The third head of remarks contains: 1. Miscellaneous observations on mines. 2. Mineralogical remarks on the mountains in a tour from Prague to Joachimthal; by Mr. Rofsler. 3. Extracts from a journal of a tour from Hanover to the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the quicksilver-works of the palatinate; by lieut. engineer Lafius.

Fourth head: Extracts of letters. 1. Mr. Hawkins writes from Zant, that he shall soon publish his mineralogical remarks on Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago. 2. Prof. Groschke describes a basaltic rock in the isle of Mull, a plate of which is given. 3. Account of the elastic resin found in Derbyshire. 4. Two kinds of adamantine spar from Bengal and China. 5. Some scarce specimens of minerals. A letter from Mexico, containing an account of a mineralogical tour.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XIX. Friburg. *Bergmännisches Journal, &c.* The Miners Journal: by A. W. Köhler. Year II. Vol. I. 8vo. 633 p. pr. 2 r. [7s.] 1789.

This volume, which, like the others, consists of six monthly numbers, contains: 1. Preface. 2. Description of the present smelting works at Friburg; by J. F. Wiedenmann. 3. Comparison of the advantages of horse-engines over those worked by men. 4. Geographico-mineralogical account of the mines and smelting-works at Salzburg. 5. On the application of water in vapour to supply the place of bellows in smelting works. 6. On the preparation of ores; by K. W. Von Oppel. 7. On the ironworks, and steel manufactory at Steyermark. 8. Catalogue of books on mineralogy published at Easter, 1789. 9. On measures. 10. Miscellanies. 11. On refining the scoræ of lead; by Mr. Gellert. 12. Continuation of the oryctography of Saxony; by E. A. S. Hoffmann. This relates to flintstone, marle, bituminous marly schistus, apatit, fluor-spar, gipsum, talc, and heavy spar, of most of which several variations, some of them very rare, are noticed. 13. On the expence of sinking a shaft. 14. On the production of basaltcs on the summits of very high mountains; and 15. D. Faust's account of basaltcs lying upon stone-coal and bituminous wood, at Meissen in Hesse, with remarks; by A. G. Werner. M. W. here endeavours to support his opinion of the watry production of basaltcs. 16. Economical plans for the Upper Harz. 17. Inspector Werner's system of mineralogy. 18. Account of three kinds of *strahlstein*, the common, asbestous, and vitreous; by Mr. Karsten. Mr. Werner has substituted the term *strahlstein* to that of *strahlstein*, the latter having given rise to some misconceptions. 19. Systematic catalogue of all the simple fossils hitherto analysed, with their contents. 20. As number 8. 21. Letter from Mr. Eversmann to insp. Werner, on the celebrated basaltic mountain near Edinburgh, called Arthur's Chair, and its resemblance to the Scheibenberg hill, with remarks. 22. Additions to two accounts relating

lating to the production of basalt in certain circumstances, mentioned in the preceding article. One of these accounts is Mr. Rössler's, the other prof. Gröschke's of the basalt at Staffa. 23. On some basaltic mountains near Bilin in Bohemia. 24. Mineral regulations at Iglau. 25. Expence of a small horse-engine. 26. New experiments on preparing steel, and refining gold; by Mr. Exchaquet. 27. On some Hungarian fossils, by Mr. Wiedenmann, with remarks by inspector Werner. Mr. W. observes, that the *saxum metalliferum* has improperly been deemed a kind of porphyry. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ASTRONOMY.

ART. XX. *Paris.* Mr. Bugge, astronomer to the king of Denmark, has written to Mr. de la Lande, that he has discovered the poles of Saturn to be so much flattened, that its axis is to the diameter of its equator as 100 to 148 only: whence he concludes, that Saturn must revolve on its axis every six hours, for the centrifugal force to produce a difference so considerable. We cannot, however, avoid suspecting some inaccuracy in Mr. B.'s instrument, as Mr. Herschel, who also observed this oblateness, reckons it only at an eleventh part of the diameter. *Journ. des Sçavans.*

ART. XXI. *Erfort.* *J. H. Schroeters Beobachtungen, &c.* Observations on the Spots and Fasciæ or luminous Parts of the Sun, with Remarks on the apparent Surface of the Sun, its Rotation, and Light: by J. Jer. Schroeter. 4to. 103 p. with five copper-plates. 1789.

Since the year 1779, Mr. S. has made many observations on the spots and fasciæ of the sun, with an achromatic glass of three feet, a telescope of four feet, and another of seven by Herschel. He has perceived fasciæ in almost all parts of the sun's circumference, but more especially from the equator to 18° or 20° of N. or S. declination, in that zone in which the greatest number of spots appears, and generally near those spots. These fasciæ were sometimes single, at others forming luminous masses or veins, the greatest diameter of which appeared to be from $1'$ to $3'$: their light was always more clear and vivid than that of the rest of the sun's disk, but their limits never seemed well defined. Their directions were always very irregular, and he never found them parallel to each other, and still less so with the solar equator. All, without exception, appeared most distinct when nearest the sun's border: as they were carried from it by the rotation of the sun, their light gradually diminished, disappearing long before they reached the centre of the disk, and again becoming distinct as they approached the other border, as had been remarked by Mr. Messier.

Of the spots Mr. S. observed, that their nucleus, which in common instruments appears quite black, appeared, in his seven foot telescope, as a mist, divided into several irregular, nebulous parts: he has seen them form almost suddenly, change their nucleus and the mist which surrounded them, and as quickly disappear. He has seldom observed them but in the environs of the equator, from 8° to 20° of N. or S. declination, and most commonly very near the equator, particularly $10^{\circ} 6'$ or 7° of S. declination; they were always of an elongated figure, and

and parallel to the equator. Mr. de la Lande, however, has seen them 40° from the equator.

From his observations Mr. S. has framed an hypothesis, of which the following are the most remarkable particulars. It is probable, says he, 1. That the sun is neither an inflamed body, nor surrounded with an igneous fluid, but an opaque body, similar to its planets and comets, moving in like manner according to the laws of attraction, with the whole of its planetary system, towards a determinate region of the heavens possessed of a preponderating mass, and attractive power. 2. That the sun has an atmosphere, subject to a regular motion from east to west, and which is most manifest in the zone next the equator: that it has not a light proper to itself, any more than the planets and comets which accompany it; but that light is spread throughout the universe, and affects the sight only when determined to that effect by physical causes, the principal of which causes is probably the shock or force of the sun's rotation. 3. That the body of the sun, being greater than those of the planets, attracts around it a larger quantity of light, condensing it more there, so that, consequently, round the opaque body of the sun is formed an atmosphere of light, giving it the splendour we perceive, extending itself through a considerable part of our solar system, and mingling, not only with the atmospheres of the planets within its orb, but also with that of the sun itself, where it has most density, being more rare in proportion to its distance from this centre, though it exists every where, even where its density is the least, and where it is too delicate and transparent to be perceptible.

M. de la Lande. Journ. des Sçavans.

ART. XXII. Berlin. *Herrn Schroeters Abhandlung, &c.* An Essay on some luminous Spots observed in the dark part of the Moon: by the same. 8vo. 40 p. with plates. 1789.

A luminous spot observed in the dark part of the moon, Jan. 11, 1788, by Mr. Fischer, at Manheim, induced Mr. S. to resume his observations, which he has done with singular attention. Mr. S. had already formed the plan of a new selenography, or topography of the moon, when these observations, made with Herschel's seven foot telescope, gave him new ideas for accelerating its execution. April 9, Mr. S. carefully observed the spot named Plato and its environs, with a magnifier of 160 times, to discover the spot seen by Mr. F. In this he did not succeed, but he perceived a small luminous spot, very near Aristarchus, making with the enlightened part of its depression, and Grimaldi, a very obtuse angle. Its light was nebulous, whitish, and about half the brilliancy of that of Aristarchus. Its diameter was a fifth or sixth of the greater diameter of Aristarchus, and its distance from it about half that diameter. The light being too feeble to admit of measuring these distances, they were taken by estimation. This spot preserved neither the same degree of light, nor the same position: but from the topographical plans of the moon, which Mr. S. had in great number, he soon discovered the mountains in Aristarchus, which appeared to him capable of occasioning the appearance of these luminous points by the reflection of light from them on their environs. Mr. S. shows, from the principles of photometry and catoptrics, that the degree of brightness of these spots depends on the nature of the reflecting surfaces of the moon, and the angle of illumination. Thus

be

he explains in a clear and simple manner their appearance, disappearance, and vicissitudes. He has since made new observations on the spots of the moon; and Sept. 26, saw a spot in the dark part, on the side of Plato, in the sea of rain: it resembled a star of the fifth magnitude, and disappeared in half an hour. In the enlightened part he observed, on the side of Grimaldi, three very variable spots, which he was unable to see in similar circumstances: this he supposes to have arisen from the nature of the spots, or the variation of the moon's atmosphere.

Mr. S. promises us soon a particular work on this subject, and we cannot help wishing a continuance of the labours of this able astronomer.

M. de la Lande. Journ. des Sçavans.

G E O G R A P H Y.

ART. XXIII. Paris. *Mémoire sur la prétendue Découverte faite en 1788, par des Anglois, d'un Continent, &c.* Memoir on the pretended Discovery made in 1788, by some Englishmen, of a Continent, which is no other than the Land of the Arfacides, discovered in 1768, by Mr. Bougainville, Chef d'Escadre, and in 1769, by Mr. de Surville, Captain of a Vessel belonging to the East India Company: to which is appended, a Scheme for a Subscription for an Expedition in quest of M. de la Pérouse, who is supposed to have been shipwrecked on some Island in the South Seas: by M. de la Borde. 8vo. 14 p. with 2 Maps.

In the voyage of Captain Phillip to Botany Bay, lately published in England, we find to the east of New Guinea, an island more than 250 leagues in circumference, described by lieut. Shortland, under the name of New Georgia, which is nothing more than the land of the Arfacides, discovered by M. de Surville, an abstract of whose voyage is appended to that of Mr. Marion, who was eaten by the savages of New Zealand. Mr. de la B. shows therefore, that these new voyagers wanted information, a circumstance unpardonable in Englishmen, or have insidiously avoided mentioning a strait most essential to be known, and other discoveries of Messrs. de Bougainville and de Surville, in order to mark on their chart, as their discovery, a continent which only forms a part of that of the French navigators.

Mr. le chevalier de Fleurieux has presented to the Academy of Sciences, a memoir in which he announces a work ready for the press, with maps of the discoveries made by the French, from which it appears, that, except New Caledonia, all the discoveries in that part of the southern hemisphere may be ascribed to that people. The Spaniards saw some lands, but they did not mark their situation. Torres discovered the straits of Endeavour, but it would have been difficult to find them again, had not Cook passed between New Guinea and New Holland.

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[We much regret, that Mr de la B. probably misled by some imperfect French translation of capt. Phillip's voyage, should insinuate a charge against lieut. Shortland, which he by no means deserves. Lieut. S. expressly says, that the island called by him New Georgia, is probably the same land with that which Mr. de Bougainville mentions, and to a part of which the name of Surville was given by the French, though the longitude, as determined by his observations,

does

does not quite agree with that of Mr. de B. The merit claimed by lieut. S. is that of having coasted along and described one whole side of the island, with the straits between it and an adjacent one, the soundings of which he has taken, and thus rendered secure to future navigators, the shortest passage from Port Jackson, in New Holland, to China. (See Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay, also our Review, Vol. VI. p. 151—3.)]

ART. XXIV. Copenhagen. *Kort over Hanneballegaards, Stiernholms, &c.* Map of Hanneballegaards, Stiernholm, &c. taken from actual Surveys, and rectified by trigonometrical and astronomical Observations, under the Direction of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Price 4 marks. [2s. 8d.]

This is the ninth map of an excellent series, the first of which appeared in 1768. It is on a scale of about $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch to a geographical mile. We cannot but wish, that every state in Europe would thus give us accurate maps of their country. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXV. *Woxende Kaart over en Deel af den Westlige Kyst af Island, &c.* Chart of Part of the Western Coast of Iceland, from Fugle Skiaerene to Stikkellsholm. 2 feet, by 2 feet 8 inches. Price 3 m. [2s.]

With this general Chart are also published the following particular ones, in large 4to. *Kaart over Thorshavn med en Landtoning.—Bælands-havn—Kieble Wiig—Wasslöse Wiig—Ströms Wiig.* In these the depth of water and sand-banks are laid down. Of still more use to navigators, however, may be the following publication.

ART. XXVI. *Beskrivelse over den Isländske Kyst og alle Havne, &c.* Description of the Coast of Iceland, with all its Havens, from Fugle Skiaerene to Stikkellsholm, and Directions for sailing into them. Large 4to. 72 p. Price with all the necessary Charts and Views of the Land, 3 r. 3 m. [14s.] 1788.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXVII. Stockholm. *Charta öfver Aland med en Del af Sueniska och Finska Skären, &c.* A Chart of Aland with Part of the Shoals on the Coasts of Sweden and Finland, and the Ports between these two Countries, taken from geometrical and trigonometrical Mensurations, and astronomical Observations, under the Inspection of E. von Wetterstedt. 1789.

The size of this chart is 2 feet 3 inches, by 1 f. 5 in. It is on a scale of somewhat less than a mile and half to an inch.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

GEOMETRY.

ART. XXVIII. Paris and Geneva. *Polygonométrie, ou de la Mesure des Figures rectilignes, &c.* Polygonometry, or the Menturation of rectilinear Figures; with an Abridgment of the Elements of Isoperimetry, or the mutual Relation of the Magnitudes and Surfaces of Figures: by Simon Lhuillier, Member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, &c. 4to. 124 p. with Figures.

The

The principal aim of the author is to determine immediately the surface of a rectilinear figure, without resolving it into triangles. This he does with success in the first chapter, deducing a great number of relations between the sides and angles of such figures. The theorems established in this chapter, serve as bases to polygonometry, properly so called, which forms the subject of the second. After having enumerated its three general cases, corresponding to those of trigonometry, and their subdivisions, Mr. L. proceeds to the solutions of them. His inquiries into this part of elementary geometry justify what he says of the utility of polygonometry rendered independent of trigonometry, whether considered with respect to theory or practice. By the successive operations of the latter, perhaps, those properties, to which the author has arrived by an immediate consideration of the subject, would never have been discovered: and in practice, the results of immediate calculations independent of each other must be most certain, and most speedily obtained.

In the elements of isoperimetry the chapter which treats of pyramids and cones is the most remarkable. Mr. L. demonstrates, that an oblique pyramid has a greater surface than a right one of the same base and height; and that a right cone, the side of which is triple the radius of the base, has the greatest capacity with the least surface. Mathematicians, to whom the new methods of calculation are familiar, will find no proposition in this latter part, perhaps, which they might not have obtained by those methods: still they will no doubt acknowledge, that it was worth while to complete these elements by treating geometrically a geometrical subject.

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C O M M E R C E.

ART. XXIX. Paris. *Mémoire sur l'Etat du Commerce intérieur & extérieur de la France, &c.* Essay on the State of the internal and external Commerce of France, from the first Croisade to the Reign of Louis XII. which obtained the Prize from the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres [See our Review, Vol. V. p. 112.]: by Mr. Cliquot de Blervache. 8vo. 1790.

The commerce of Gaul, according to Mr. C. was considerable before its conquest by the Romans, it from that time declined greatly, nor did it revive till the time of the first croisade. Notwithstanding the fanaticism, dangers, and misfortunes with which those expeditions may justly be charged, they produced two grand advantages to posterity; they made the people be considered as an important part of the community, and gave the first blow to the barbarous despotism of the feudal system; and they opened a communication betwixt Asia, Africa, and all the coasts of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean. Marseilles first profited by this intercourse, when the southern parts of France had just emerged from that state of barbarity during which the peasants were purchased from their lords by the Jews, to be sold to the Saracens of Spain and Africa. Speaking of the commerce of the northern provinces, Mr. C. observes, that, though it was at a low ebb, it was above that of the English, whose excellent commercial laws were derived from the edicts of the French kings, and the basis of whose commercial system may be found in those of Charles VIII. Louis XII. in 1504, and Francis I. in 1538. Mr. C. treating of the

the promotion of commerce, does not silently pass over agriculture, which he considers as inseparably united with it: this furnishes the matter, that gives it value. A number of curious practical details enhance the utility of this work. *Journal Encyclopédique.*

ART. XXX. Paris. *Tableau général du Commerce, &c.* A general View of the Trade, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of France, Europe, and the other Parts of the Globe, as heretofore under the Title of the 'Commercial Almanac' [see our Rev. Vol. I. p. 372.], for the Years 1789-90: by Mr. Gournay. 8vo. 942 p. Price sewed 8 liv. [6s. 8d.]

This volume is rather a new work, than a new edition. Many unimportant or inaccurate articles in the preceding are omitted, and many new ones added. All the laws respecting commerce enacted since the last edition are inserted at the end of this, with a short account of the objects to which they relate. These are: the administration of commerce: the corn-trade: muslins, cottons, and printed linens: the trade between France and the American States: fisheries: iron and nails: customs on various goods: miscellanies.

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POLITICAL OECONOMY.

ART. XXXI. St. Gall. *Philosophie der Staatswissenschaft, &c.* The Philosophy of Politics, on the Principles of social Happiness: by C. Müller, of Friedberg, Knight. 8vo. 347 p. 1790.

This work is animated and instructive. In the first section the author inquires into the origin and ends of civil society. Despotic power was not coeval with the commencement of society, it crept into it by degrees. If the sovereign become a tyrant, the subjects have a right to shake off the yoke; but prudence powerfully opposes the proceeding to violence. 'Woe to those who tear asunder the social bonds, without being able to frame new ones.' The security of the sovereign is necessary to the security of the people. 'The proposition, that individuals are born for the community, is liable to mislead: it is certain, that the community was formed for the good of individuals, and that the injury of one endangers the whole.'

Sect. II. considers the relation of private to public welfare. Moral virtues and happiness are warmly recommended as the inseparable companions of social. To these education and religious instruction are most conducive. Sect. III. On the origin of sovereign power. The advantages accruing to the sovereign from the observance of his paternal duties. Sect. IV. Erroneous opinions detrimental to social happiness. The splendour of a court, and too solemn consecration of a prince, contribute to one extremely injurious opinion;—the notion, that force and conquest give a right, to another. Sect. V. On the strength of a nation. This consists in the number, wealth, virtue, and concord of the citizens, in so far as they possess the double security of person and property. Sect. VI. On population. Population, industry, and influence mutually augment each other. The increase of the former can never become detrimental, as the means of subsistence increase proportionably with it. Sect. VII. On the true and supposed obstacles to population. In this section the author notices the

the right of primogeniture, which he considers as a remnant of the pernicious feudal system, and an odious infraction of the natural order of inheritance.

In Sect. VIII. our author examines the important question, how far the compulsory means proposed with respect to the possessions of the clergy are sufficient, that is, just and useful. He treats the subject historically, and defends the rights of the clergy, and the celibacy of the priesthood, with the best arguments perhaps that the case would admit, though we cannot but deem them rather specious than solid. Against that profane celibacy arising from luxury and our military establishments he declaims with zeal.

Sect. IX. On the wealth of nations. Poor but happy people are the misconceptions of an overstretched imagination. Industry is the sole innocent, effectual, and inexhaustible source of national wealth. This should be diffused through the community in just proportions, the means of which are expences, which prevent the too great accumulation of riches. Sect. X. On national character. This is compounded of the capacities and propensities of a nation. There is no better remedy against that supineness arising from prosperity, than a social and military spirit amongst youth. Sect. XI. On the political harmony of citizens. Sect. XII. contains a retrospect of the whole, a sketch of the following book, and the principles of social order.

The continuance of this interesting work we expect with impatience.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXII. Paris. *Proposition faite à l'Assemblée Nationale sur les Poids & Mesures, &c.* Proposition respecting Weights and Measures made to the National Assembly: by the Bishop of Autun. 8vo. 20 p. 1790.

This proposition was made on the 27th of March, and on the 8th of May the National Assembly decreed, that his majesty should be requested to order the several administrations of the kingdom to procure exact models of all the different weights and measures used throughout the kingdom to be sent to the Academy of Sciences: and that he should also be requested to write to his Britanic majesty, to desire, that he would prevail on the British parliament to concur with the National Assembly in establishing an uniformity of weights and measures, for which purpose an equal number of academicians, with an equal number of members of the Royal Society, should assemble at some proper place, to determine the length of the pendulum swinging seconds at the lat. of 45° , or any other that may be preferred, thence to establish an invariable standard for weights and measures.

The inconveniencies and confusion arising from the multiplicity of weights and measures employed, and the variety of those designed by the same appellation, have long been felt, and it has been for years the wish of all the learned of Europe, that these should be remedied. If a convention for this purpose could be established betwixt the two most respectable nations in that part of the globe, it might be hoped, that all the rest would soon follow an example of such general utility.

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CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ART. XXXIII. Annaberg. *Tragædia vetus Latina, Terens, &c.* The Prologue to the old Latin Tragedy of Terens, the Sister of Fifteen that are lost, with a History of its Discovery: by D. Christian Grimm. 4to. 12 p.

In 1788 Mr. G. N. Heerkens informed the world, that he had been presented with the tragedy of Terens in ms. written by the Roman poet Varius, from the library of some monastery. It appeared from the title, that the ms. contained the other fifteen pieces of that poet, but they had been torn out without the possessor's knowledge. To the prologue, here published, Mr. G. has affixed some explanatory notes. The reason he gives in one of them for questioning the authenticity of the work, we think not valid. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ANTIQUITIES.

ART. XXXIV. Rome. *Il Museo Pio-Clementino descritto da E. G. V. &c.* Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum: by E. G. Visconti—by L. and Jos. Mirri. Vol. IV. Large fol. 107 pages. With 47 plates. Price 6 f. [2l. 14s.] 1788.

All the plates in this volume are from bas reliefs: being by different hands, they are differently executed, but are much better than those of the *Monumenti inediti* of Winkelman. Of the originals not more than six can be deemed above middling. The explanations are in the following order. 1. Where and when the piece was found. 2. Who was its former possessor. 3. Where, how, and by whom it has been already explained. 4. The size, its former destination, &c. 5. The date, determined from the style.

The 3d volume, consisting of statues, was promised in about a twelvemonth. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ART. XXXV. Hamburg. *Katalogus der Hamburgischen Kommerzbibliothek.* Catalogue of the Commercial Library at Hamburg. 4to. 110 p. 1789.

The library of the *Commerz-Deputation* at Hamburg is one of the most complete and select of its kind: it contains 1407 different works. This catalogue of course may rank amongst histories of German literature. The library is open to the public four times a week.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

PAINTINGS.

ART. XXXVI. Cassel. The collection of paintings, drawings, and engravings of the late J. H. Fischbein, counsellor and director of the Academy of Painting, will be publicly sold on the 16th of August next. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*